The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Bismarck rounded his sixty-second year on Saturday.

—The ice is heavier in the lakes than it was a fortnight ago.

—It is thought the Senate will dispose of Dana's case one way or the other to-day.

—The City Clerk of St. Louis is another of the company charged with perjury and bribery.

—Some one suggests that amid the multiplicity of investigations we ought to look into the Buckshot War.

—Perhaps the people of New England would do well do build their dams of better material, and use more of it.

—The English Mediterranean fleet is to be used to give the Imparial family of Russia an airing, this spring.

—Judge D. K. Este, formerly a prominent lawyer and one of the first settlers in Cincinnati, died on Saturday, aged 81.

—Isaac Page, of Gardiner, Maine, on Saturday morning killed his wife who had just given birth to a child, and then killed himself.

—L. A. Gilbert, a murderer who was sentenced to be hanged at Fayetteville, Tenn., on Saturday, received the sentence with laughter.

—A dispatch from Rome announces the death of ex-Deputy Lobbia, the attempt to assassinate whom excited the whole of Italy some years ago.

—Col. E. P. Jones, of Canton, Miss., because of business and other troubles, killed himself at Jeffersonville, Ind., by overdoses of chloroform and opium.

—Gambetta announces his intention of publishing as soon as the state of the siege is raised, a new popular newspaper to be called *La Petite Republic Francais*.

—The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday annulled the election of Duc De Feltre, a Bonapartist, and Decardenau, a Legitimist. Fraud was the reason assigned.

—Professor Ogden Rogers, of New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $116,000. His property is heavily mortgaged and his stocks are of doubtful value.

—The St. Louis sub-Treasury has been "stocked up" by the receipt of $655,000 of silver during the past month from the Pacific slope to be used in the resumption of specie payments.

—The gentle zephyrs lifted a tree from its bed and laid it across a railway track near Little Rock on Saturday. A train was thrown from the track by the obstruction, but no person was hurt except the engineer, whose leg was broken.

—There was a rumor of a leak in the Stiles reservoir, in Massachusetts, on Saturday. It is the largest in area in the country, and there was uneasiness at first, but the rumor was not credited, and so the excitement calmed down.

—A midnight on Saturday a fire broke out in the Fort Clarke Horse Railway Company's stables, at Peoria, and the buildings were destroyed, together with seventeen horses and nine mules, which were burned to death. Loss about $7,800; insured for $4,500.

—Elizabeth T. Greenfield, a colored singer, famous throughout the country some years ago, under the name of the Black Swan, died at Philadelphia on Saturday at the age of sixty-eight. She was born a slave in Georgia, but was manumitted while a child.

—At a general meeting of Catholic Bishops held in Paris on Saturday, a vigorous protest was issued against the last Assembly's University law being modified so as to withdraw the right of conferring degrees from Catholic universities unconnected with the State.

—Shades of Horace—Greeley we mean. What would the white-coated philosopher of the *Tribune* say could he take up his old journal of yesterday, and read its urgent appeal for the election of David A. Wells, the champion Free-Trader of the country, to Congress in Connecticut? But Greeley's dead.—*Phila. Times.*

—We notice that M. de la Rochejaquelin has been unceremoniously refused a seat in the French Assembly. They can stand some pretty hard names over there, but when a gentleman with a jaw-breaking name comes letters along and claims a seat, even his mercurial fellow-Gauls protest.

—The British people have reasons to be gratified that the revenue for the financial year ending Saturday exceeds the amount expected by $7,533,465. This result will serve to strengthen the Disraeli Ministry, since the "nation of shopkeepers." is naturally disposed to judge favorably a Government which pays its way.

—A cold blooded murder was committed in the Frankfort, Ky., market, on Saturday. Martin Van Buren South, was shot down in his stall by a concealed assassin, who fired through an aperture. Subsequently the police arrested Walter Stephens, a rival butcher, who had made threats against South for taking a meat contract from him.

—A reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of brakemen of the Lehigh Valley Railroad caused men at Sugar Notch and Fairview to strike on Saturday. They stopped all freight and coal trains, but let passenger trains pass. The railroad authorities obtained warrants and had the leaders arrested, since which time no trains have been delayed.

—It is remarked by the Germantown *Telegraph* as a singular fact that, notwithstanding the statesmanship of the Senate, no member of that body has ever been elected President. The most illustrious have been rejected in common with the most ordinary. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Crittenden, Marcy and a long list of others have won enduring renown in the Senate for statesmanship, only to kill their chances for the Presidency.

—The Rev. Dr. William M. Thomson, the author of "The Land and the Book," who has for forty years been connected with the American mission in Syria, contemplates a suspension of his active missionary life and a residence of several years either in America or Scotland to complete some literary engagements which have been urged upon him and which he has accepted.

—There are those who maintain that our diplomatic service is a pretentious waste of money, yet the sight of our Minister to Austria, John Jay, may be seen, almost any afternoon, driving his four-in-hand along Fifth avenue. This equipage is described as real old English stage coach, with yellow panels, and its top seats are usually occupied by several fashionably dressed ladies and two or three stylish young gentlemen, one of whom blows a large horn.

THE TORCH IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Twenty-three Buildings in Flames —Incendiarism the Cause of the Conflagration— List of Losses.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 2, 1876.

A very destructive fire occurred here this morning. Twenty-two buildings were entirely destroyed. Many others were very much injured. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The entire business block from Bridge street to Jefferson street, on the north side of Main street, and every building but two on the north side, were burned; also, a number of buildings along Bridge street.

The following are the losses: Annie Turney, two buildings, $5,000, insured $3,600; Fleming & Powell, proprietors of the *West Virginian*, $3,000, insured $1,000; J. E. Fleming, grocery, $2,500, insurance $1,000; James O. Watson, building, $2,000, insurance $800; A. G. Hale, book store and postoffice, $2,500, insurance $1,200; F. M. Fleming, dwelling, $3,000, insurance $900; Maria V. an Zandt, millinery, $1,000, no insurance; Ella Loftus, milliner, $1,200, no insurance; Jane Laidley's heirs' building, $5,000, insurance $2,000; J. M. Fleming, hat and shoe store, $4,000, insurance $900; E. C. Kerr, shoe store, $3,000, insurance $1,300; John Schupbach, baker, $3,000, insurance $1,800; Mrs. Fitzgerald, dwelling and notion store, $8,000, no insurance; Stein & Beliout, hardware, $6,000, insurance $2,000; Manahan's heirs, three buildings, $6,000, no insurance; O. R. Menear, furniture store, $3,000, no insurance; J. W. Latt, produce dealer, $3,000, no insurance; John Froher, dwelling and meat shop, $3,000, no insurance; Francis Christy, tailor, $2,000, no insurance; T. F. Brock, merchant, $14,000, insurance $3,000; Thos. Pendengate, saloon, $2,000, no insurance; Swisher & Carpenter, merchants, $18,000, insurance $6,000; Dr. J. H. Brownfield, dwelling and office, $3,500, insurance $900; Mc Chisler, two dwellings and grocery, $5,000, no insurance; Barten Beau, furniture, $1,500, no insurance; Forman's photograph gallery, $1,000, no insurance; *Iadex* newspaper, W. P. Cooper proprietor, $2,500, no insurance; M. M. Comerford, druggist, $5,000, insurance $4,500; C. B. Carney, drugs, $3,000, insurance $1,000; Chas Corbin, cigars, $500, no insurance. A number of other buildings were damaged to the extent of three or four thousand dollars. The total loss will reach $125,000. The total insurance will amount to $29,800.

The insurance is divided as follows: Peabody, of Wheeling, $3,300; Franklin, of Wheeling, $2,600; German, of Wheeling, $9,000; Fire & Marine, of Wheeling, $3,000; Etna, of Wheeling, $2,500; Citizens, of Wheeling, $2,000; Faneuil Hall, of Hartford, $16,000; Penna. of Pittsburgh, $4,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $1,800.

Thirteen families are rendered homeless. The disaster will prove a terrible shock to this community. M.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reduction of the Public Debt During March $4,240,866.

Coi. Dyer Examined in Relation to Detective Bell.

The Testimony of a Contractor on "Straw Bids."

HOW AN ATTORNEY SOLD POST TRADERSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1876.

The Public Debt.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending March 31:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 984,999,650
Five per cent. bonds	710,037,600
Total coin bonds	$1,695,037,250
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	9,183,360
Legal tenders	370,823,645
Certificates of deposit	31,340,000
Fractional currency	42,604,893
Coin certificates	32,337,600
Total without interest	$ 479,996,139
Total debt	$2,198,216,749
Total interest	26,455,110
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 73,756,794
Currency	5,965,626
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	34,230,000
Total in Treasury	$ 113,952,420
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,110,719,439
Decrease during March	4,240,866
Decrease since June 30, 1875	17,969,286
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by United States	30,141
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c.	6,781,012
Balance of interest paid by United States	23,360,500

War Department Investigation.

The Committee on War Expenditures today heard Colonel D. P. Dyer, District Attorney at St. Louis, in reference to the testimony of C. S. Bell, the detective who testified yesterday. The witness first met Bell in St. Louis in the fall of 1875. He came to the District Attorney's office one day and showed an envelope with a note on the back signed "Avery," and he (witness) understood it to be written to Fitzroy to deliver any papers in his possession to Bell. He understood Bell was seeking evidence for the Government. Bell was to see Joyce, and, if possible, get the correspondence that passed between Joyce, Avery and Babcock. He wrote a note to the Warden of the jail and asked him to deliver papers to Bell (the latter). Bell subsequently came to St. Louis during the time of the Babcock trial. Witness met him at the house of Eaton, a special counsel for the Government. He intimated that he had got the Avery papers from the files of the District Attorney's office, and exhibited them to Avery and his wife at the Lindell Hotel. Witness asked him the character of the papers, in order to ascertain the truth of the statement. Bell said he had a pencil memorandum from Bluford Wilson and a dispatch from the Treasury asking witness to come to the Secretary's room. He remembered that he had had such papers in his possession, and was satisfied from Bell's conversation that he knew something about their disappearance. He had asked if he had any dispatches signed "B. Finch" or "Bull Finch." Bell said he had certain documents in his possession in New York, and had telegraphed for them to be forwarded to St. Louis by express; that the papers consisted of a cipher, partly in his and partly in Luckey's handwriting; also a letter from A. G. Hadley, telling him to come to Washington and he would be cared for. The substance of his statement was that a proposition had been made to him by Luckey and Babcock to extract testimony in the Babcock case from the District Attorney's office. Witness had been very careful of the dispatches and letters relating to the Babcock case, because he feared some such exploit as was resorted to in the Avery case. He placed them in a box and deposited them in a safe deposit vault. Before that Bell was one day seen in the District Attorney's office, overhauling some papers, and was informed that nobody was allowed to do that in the absence of Col. Dyer. Bell excused himself by saying he was hunting for a match to light his cigar.

Bell, soon after the proposition to furnish information, delivered to him a cipher and the Bradley letter. After the trial he returned them to Bell, and has not seen them since, except as produced in the New York *Herald*. These papers were not produced till near the end of the trial. The reason they were not used in the evidence was because Luckey was summoned there by the Government, and was finally claimed as a witness for the defense. At a consultation between witness and his associates, Broadhead and Eaton, as to the advisability of calling Bell as a witness, it was decided to wait till Luckey was put upon the stand, and then produce Bell in rebuttal. It was understood that Bradley was there, called by the defense, and it was intended Bell should not be brought in as a witness in chief. Had the prosecution known or believed that the defense would not call Luckey, they would have brought Bell forward and used him as a witness in chief. Bell, who was in the room, asked Dyer whether it was because of his supposed unreliability he was not put upon the stand. Dyer answered that when he told him he had stolen all the Avery papers from the District Attorney's office he did not look upon him as a witness he wanted to tie to without corroborative evidence, and he did not believe much in him till he got all the papers. But if Luckey had been called he would certainly have put Bell on the stand in rebuttal. Bell then asked Dyer if in such cases extraordinary means are necessary to get evidence. Dyer said he was not in that kind of business, and did not feel competent to answer. He never found it necessary, either as a prosecuting lawyer or otherwise, to resort to such means, either to purchase the abstraction or suppression of evidence, or any such violent and questionable tactics. That was not his way of conducting business. Dyer said Bell's testimony was substantially correct so far as he saw it printed in the Washington papers and so far as it referred to him. Bell was, however, incorrect in locating the conversation at the District Attorney's office. It took place at the house of Lucien Eaton, one of his associate counsel.

"Straw Bid" Investigation.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to-day examined J. L. Sanderson, of the firm of Barlow & Sanderson, formerly Barlow, Sanderson & Co., Western mail contractors. He said he never made a "straw bid;" never caused one to be put in, and had no knowledge that any member of the firm had ever made one; never paid money or made a present to a postoffice official; never heard of any member of the firm doing such a thing.

Being questioned with reference to the testimony recently given by S. A. Danforth, of Chicago, Sanderson declared that nearly all of Danforth's assertions were absolutely false. Witness had never been a roommate of Danforth. Witness allowed Danforth to occupy part of their office building in Kansas City at the request of the railroad company where he (Danforth) was agent, but never talked with him about the firm's business, except that possibly he may have become a bondsman for some bid about 1870. In May, 1875, Danforth showed witness in St. Louis a letter from the Postmaster General asking him (Danforth) to furnish information about their contracts, and asked witness what he should do. Witness replied that he ought to go to Washington and tell anything he knew, adding he (witness) had no objection. Thereupon Danforth said he had no money for expenses, to which witness rejoined he had none to lend.

Sanderson, interrogated concerning Danforth's statement that they had burned books, explained that books, papers, &c., relating to the old firm, which had been closed, had accumulated, and that their office, being small, and frequently moved as the railroad advanced, the bookkeeper suggested that the old rubbish should be disposed of. He told the bookkeeper to do what he pleased with them, and subsequently was informed of their destruction. The books and papers contained nothing he wanted to conceal. He had not thought of any such thing. Witness never knew until he read the newspaper report of Barlow's testimony of payments made by Barlow for buying up other bids, nor of the manner in which the firm had been blackmailed. Barlow had, however, repeated to witness a statement contained in his (Barlow's) testimony that he had never paid any money or made any present, directly or indirectly, to any Government official.

Adjourned.

The Emma Mine Case.

The counsel for James E. Lyon read to the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day a statement in behalf of his client, in which it is said that the charges in the preliminary statement of Mr. Schenck that Johnston and Lyon were men of infamous character and unworthy of credit under oath were wantonly made and utterly unbecoming a man who had occupied high positions of trust and honor and the confidence of his country. Another statement that Lyon has absconded from England is pronounced false and the prosecution of proof challenged. Lyon was then cross-examined at length by Chittenden, counsel for General Schenck.

Before the statement above alluded to was received, Mr. Faulkner, the other members of the committee consenting and the counsel for Lyon not objecting, struck from it all purely personal references to Mr. Schenck, and changed the challenge to prove to mere denial. Other changes were also made.

The records of the Land Office show that a patent for the Emma Mine was issued on the 24th of August, 1871, in the regular office hours and in accordance with papers properly prepared, and such as are duly required in all cases of issuing patents for mineral lands.

House Proceedings.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the bill reported by Mr. Morgan, of Texas, from the Committee on Commerce, to amend the laws concerning commerce and navigation, and the registration of steam vessels. After three hours' session in regard to fog-horns, steam cock valves, lights, larboard and starboard courses, about which none of the members participating professed to have much information, further consideration of the bill was postponed until next Saturday.

Mr. Powell, reported yesterday as voting against the silver bill, voted for it, making the correct footing of the vote 123 to 99.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution reciting that Horace Boynton, clerk of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has been guilty of corrupt and base practices while an officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Texas, and directing the committee to investigate the facts.

The House then adjourned.

Post Tradersbips.

Gen. Rice, a Washington attorney, whose name has figured so prominently in connection with post traderships, has transferred to Gen. Belknap, was examined to-day before the sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary. He gave a history of four post traderships in Texas and New Mexico which he had procured for various parties. His compensation varied. From one person he received $2,000, and from another $5,000. From a third he got one-half of the net profits, and from a fourth he got one-third of the net profits. He and wife to Belknap had been residents of Keokuk, Ia., had served together in the war, and were on friendly terms. Hence his success in getting those appointments. He denied that Gen. Belknap knew of the money which he (Rice) received for these appointments, that he had ever given or loaned (except to some trifling amount, which had been always repaid) money to Belknap, and he had never given him any presents except perhaps some wine and cigars, and small wedding present to his wife.

Indian Investigation.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day examined Miss Cook, in order to refute the testimony of the Indian Beallen against E. P. Smith. Miss Cook acted as clerk for Smith while he was agent for the Shippewas. It was true, as charged, that Smith bought scrip from the Indians for the purpose of speculating with Government supplies. All he did was to sell some scrip for the Indians at full price, and buy them money in every case. Smith never received any money from the Indians selling or parties purchasing scrip. She denied the other statements in the affidavit, including one referring to herself that she went to the agencies to buy scrip for Commissioner Smith under his direction.

The Safe Burglary Mystery

is to be cleared up. Yesterday J. Proctor Knox, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, called upon Attorney General Pierrepont, and was in secret conference in the department for a long time. After the Cabinet meeting he was called again, and remained for more than two hours. It is believed that the Judiciary Committee have requested the Attorney General to give immunity to Col. Whitely if he testified fully and fairly before the committee. It is not doubted that immunity by the Attorney General has been put into the hands of the Judiciary Committee, to be used by them if they think fit.

C. S. Bell Assaulted.

C. S. Bell, who yesterday testified before the Committee on War Expenditures, was to-night assailed by a man named Mollnere in a hotel in this city. Bell was in the hotel, when Mollnere entered, and walking up to him, struck him on the head with a cane. The parties were separated, and Mollnere left the hotel.

Postal Agreement With Japan.

The Postoffice Department to-day received notice of the ratification by the Japanese Government of the additional postal agreement concluded between the United States and Japan. The agreement goes into effect to-day.

Bank Suspension.

The Security Bank of this city closed today, and will go into liquidation. The liabilities are about $100,000, of which $53,000 are due depositors.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1874.

Real Estate Pool.

The statement that the Committee on the Real Estate Pool examined no witness Saturday because all desired to be excused is an error. Hon. Chas. A. Eldridge applied on Friday to be examined on Saturday, but was told he would not be needed. Mr. Eldridge informed the committee that he knew all about the pool, being one of its five members. Mr. Hillyes, one of the firm of Sunderland, Hillyes & Stewart, whose purchase of property is especially alluded to in the subpœna *duces tecum* served on Kilbourne and Latta, also requested to be heard. In his note to the committee Hillyes says: "I will state to you generally that this property, consisting of unimproved lots in the lowest part of the city, and of which the purchase price was about $650,000, belongs exclusively to Mr. Sunderland and myself, and no one else has ever, directly or indirectly, had an interest in it or connection with us except the small interest once held by ex-Senator Stewart, as explained by him to the investigating committee at the last Congress. The title to this property was placed in Mr. Latta as trustee, simply for the sake of convenience. Neither of us had any connection with the pool in which Jay Cooke was interested, or with any other pool or parties whatever."

The Tariff.

The Committee on Ways and Means yesterday completed its action on the clauses of the Morrison tariff bill relating to iron and steel, the only amendments to which are the following: The insertion, after pig iron, of the words "Spiegel eisen iron." But the committee has not yet fixed the duty. Squares of iron and steel, three cents per pound; wood screws less than two inches or more than one inch in length, six cents, and one inch or less in length eight cents a pound. The duty on wood screws two inches or over in length has been changed from five to four cents a pound. No amendments have been made in lead. On Tuesday the committee will consider the copper provisions.

American Tract Society.

Judge Bradly, of the Supreme Court, presided at the annual meeting of the American Tract Society this evening. Secretary Shearer made a statement of the Secretary's operations, and addresses were delivered by Hon. Seely, Prof. Edward Clark, late of Japan, and Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, of India. The receipts from donations and legacies exceed $100,000, and sales of books, tracts and periodicals over $350,000. The grants of tracts average over 1,500,000 pages weekly. About 200 colporteurs have been employed, chiefly in the South and West. Texas, Utah and the Pacific coast are represented as very hopeful.

A Compliment to Senator Morton.

Governor Morton to-day received the full text of the resolution of the Republican State Convention of Mississippi, referring to himself, as follows:

Resolved, That in behalf of those we represent, we tender our gratitude to Senator O. P. Morton, for the interest he has manifested in the protection of Southern Republicans in their personal freedom and the sacred right of free speech and a free ballot, and that he is entitled to our thanks and our gratitude for his devotion to these principles.

The Case of Attorney General Pierrepont.

The report made by Representative Lord from the Committee on the Judiciary concerning Attorney General Pierrepont was unanimous, with the following exception: One member voted no because he wanted to wait for the action of another committee, and another member voted no because this gave him the right to move a reconsideration of the vote adopting the report and to reserve his judgment as to whether he would concur in it. There will be an minority report.

Amending the Enforcement Act.

Senator Morton will to-morrow introduce a bill to amend the act to enforce the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, and remove the objections to the act set forth in the late decision of the Supreme Court.

Land Frands.

The House Committee on Public Lands will probably send a sub-committee to California after the present session of Congress to inquire into the alleged frauds in the California land office.

President Grant

is together not confined, keeps to his room, receiving no visitors. Some of his intimate friends say his sickness is owing to a return of periodical neuralgia. Rev. Dr. Newman to-day prayed for his recovery.

Gen. Meigs.

who has been in Washington a week, will be summoned before the House Committee on Military Affairs to testify relative to the tombstone contracts.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Great Depression in the British Iron Trade.

Egypt Calls on France for Financial Aid.

The Czar's Proposed Journey.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Depression in the Iron Trade.

LONDON, April 1.—Owing to the dullness of trade, all hands in the Great Sheep Bridge, Atlas and Cyclops iron works, in Sheffield, have been discharged. The employes of the Phœnix and Domfield Bessimer steel works have agreed to accept a considerable reduction instead of a discharge.

The Imprisoned Fenians.

(Special to N. Y. Herald.)

LONDON, April 2.—Home Secretary Cress has, at a private conference, given the Home Rule members of Parliament tacitly to understand that in view of their support of the Royal titles bill all Fenian prisoners, including military ones condemned by court martial, will be released. O'Meagher Condon, it is thought, will be released in any event.

Movements of Imperial Personages.

The Empress of Austria leaves England to-morrow.

It appears that the Czar is going to the palace of Galta, in the Crimea, his usual annual visit, and not Malta.

Egypt's Finances.

It is rumored that Mr. Cave's report shows the financial situation of Egypt not as desperate as the books of the Khedive demonstrate. The receipts of the country are more than sufficient to pay the interest on the debt and sinking fund. For the floating debt, amounting to about £14,000,000, provision can be made by raising taxes and increasing the income from the ports of Alexandria and Ismalia. The report censures expenditures on unproductive railroads and large industrial establishments. Many of the latter, particularly the cotton and sugar works of the Khedive, are believed to have been worked at a loss.

Guano.

It is rumored that the Society Generale will conclude an arrangement with the Peruvian Government in reference to a guano contract, and Peruvian securities advanced to 29.

The Late Mrs. Richardson.

The funeral services of Mrs. Wm. A. Richardson were performed at Calcutta on Wednesday. The body was enbalmed, and awaits the arrival of Judge Richardson for transportation to Massachusetts.

Bismarck's Birthday.

Prince Bismarck celebrated his sixty-second birthday on Saturday. He was personally congratulated by the Emperor, Crown Prince, the diplomatic corps, the Federal Council and the Legislative deputies, serenaded by the band of the Imperial Guard, and received congratulations by telegraph from the King of Bavaria.

Germans at the Centennial.

The German Government intends appointing as members of its Commission to the Philadelphia Exposition Herren Krupp and Borsig.

The "Empress" Agitation.

LONDON, April 2.—The *Observer* says it is rumored in political circles that the Government intends to announce to-morrow the abandonment of the title of Empress, but will persevere in the royal title bill. Whips have been issued urging the Liberal peers to be in their seats on Monday to support the Earl of Shaftesbury's motion for an address to the Queen praying her not to assume the title of Empress.

Return of an African Explorer.

Lieutenant Cameron, the African explorer, arrived at Liverpool to-day on the steamer Congo. A large crowd was at the dock when he was safely landed. Cameron is in excellent health.

Schenck's Resignation.

LONDON, April 1.—The *Hour*, McDougall's paper, understands that the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives has telegraphed McDougall to send proofs of his statement telegraphed the committee about Schenck's resignation as director of the Emma Mineing Company and his Paris telegram to Col. Ghesbrough of December 16, 1872, and that McDougall intends forwarding the proofs forthwith, including the draft in Park's hand writing from which Schenck's letter of resignation as director was copied.

Unfounded Rumors.

LONDON, April 3.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency declares that all reports of the ill health of the Czar, his journey to Malta, etc., are wholly unfounded.

FRANCE.

Financial Aid for Egypt.

PARIS, April 1.—This evening's *Message de Paris* says England has done her best to delay the great financial operation enabling Ezypt to meet her payments falling due in London to-day. The Chamber has consequently dispatched two telegrams, one authorizing the British Government to publish Cave's report and the other appealing to the friendship of the French Government and soliciting its direct intervention in order to prevent the Khedive's signature from being dishonored to-day in London. The Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on receiving the telegram on Friday, convoked the Cabinet Council, and subsequently a meeting of the principal Paris bankers was held, at which it was agreed to give the required support, and the necessary sum was immediately dispatched to London.

The Press.

LONDON, April 3.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* reports that the Government sent a circular to the Prefects cancelling the instructions issued by the late Minister Buffet which granted the arbitrary power of withdrawing licenses from newspaper Agents if they sold papers not approved of by the authorities.

RUSSIA.

The Czar's Journey.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—The programme of the Czar's journey is officially announced. His Majesty goes to Ems at the end of April. Sojourning at Berlin a few days on the way from Ems, he goes to Jugenheim, and afterwards returns to Russia for the military maneuvers during the summer. He will go to Helsurgfors, and next to Warsaw. After reviewing the troops in various places he will accompany the Empress to Linadia, whence he will return to St. Petersburg late in the autumn. The Emperor of Russia and King of Denmark will visit the Imperial family during the summer.

GERMANY.

Meeting of Sovereigns.

BERLIN, April 2.—The *Vassiche Zeitung* publishes a rumor that the forthcoming interview between Queen Victoria and Emperor William is for the purpose of concluding a treaty for the cession to the German Empire of the right of the Duke of Edinburgh as heir presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

CUBA.

Fatal Affray in a Court.

HAVANA, April 2.—In one of the Courts yesterday, after an angry controversy over a claim, the Marquis of Argundin, while leaving the room, struck Serao Sanchez Iawagna. The latter pulled out a revolver and shot the Marquis, who died this morning. The parties were wealthy and well known.

PORTUGAL.

Goods for the Centennial.

LONDON, April 3.—A telegram to the *Daily News* from Lisbon announces that the steam transport India sailed from the Tagus with a cargo of exhibits for the Philadelphia exhibition. The steamer is to touch at the Azores for additional contributions.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

A Party of Disguised Men Drag Two Young Men Through the Streets of Somerville, Tenn., and then Rob Their Store.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 1.—On Thursday morning the store of Hirsh Brothers, at Somerville, Tenn., was broken open by a party of disguised men, fifteen in number, who, after beating the two young Hirshs, tied ropes around their necks and dragged them through the streets for some time, and finally released them, after telling them should they remain there another night they would be killed. When the brothers returned to their store they found they had been robbed of nineteen hundred dollars. The citizens of Somerville, on hearing of the outrage, held a meeting, and organized committees to protect the Hirshs and to ferret out the parties engaged in the outrage. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of these proceedings, but the Hirshs say they know several of the party, and it is hoped they will all be arrested and punished. It was only by strong assurances from the citizens of protection that the Hirshs were induced to stay in the place.

The citizens of Somerville held another meeting to-day and passed resolutions requesting Governor Parker to offer a suitable reward for the arrest of the maskers.

BELL'S BUBBLE BURSTED.

He is Universally Pronounced "a Dead Beat."

What they all Say About Him—His Efforts to Make Money in Blackmailing Schemes—The Character of the Man Clearly Developed.

CHICAGO, April 1.—E. A. Storrs, who was the leading counsel for Babcock, was interviewed by a *Tribune* reporter relative to Bell's story before the Clymer committee on Saturday, as follows:

Q.—Do you know Mr. Bell? A.—Well, I should rather think I did.

Q.—Who is he? A.—A dead-beat detective.

Q.—Did he make any proposition to you concerning the Babcock case. A.—Yes. He came to me at Washington and said that the Treasury Department had employed him to steal certain papers in the cases of Avery and Babcock; I told him that he was welcome to all the papers he could steal from us, and if he got any they couldn't do him any good; he still insisted that he had been engaged by the Treasury Department to do so as he had stated; I told him if he could produce any written contract to that effect, I would talk business with him.

Q.—What did he say then? A.—He said he would see, and let me know in a day or two.

Q.—Did you see him again? A.—Yes; he came back and stated that he couldn't get a written contract from the Treasury officials, but he produced an affidavit written by himself, implicating Bluford. Wilson, Dyer, Bristow and other Treasury officials in such a scheme. I cross-examined him pretty closely, and found out that he was a fraud, ready to sell out to anybody for a five dollar bill if he could not get more, and I bounced him.

Q.—Did you make any proposition to him to clandestinely corral document belonging to the prosecution in the Babcock case? A.—Such an idea never entered my head, and I never made any proposition to him of the kind, except to get that contract between himself and the Treasury Department which he boasted of having made.

Q.—Where is that affidavit now? A.—It is in safe hands and will be exhibited to that investigating committee at Washington.

A Washington special dispatch says: Secretary Chandler says that in December he was in want of a good detective, and mentioned it at a Cabinet meeting, inquiring of other members of the Cabinet if they had not some one to recommend to him. Some days afterward the President told Secretary Chandler that a man who had been a spy in his service during the war, and was a very good detective, was in search of employment, and that he (the President) had sent him to Mr. Chandler. Bell called on Mr. Chandler and sent him in his card. Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, was in the room and saw the card; he said to Mr. Chandler: "I know that man; he was a spy in my employ during the war, and did good service." Mr. Chandler then sent for Bell to come in. He agreed to take him on trial, and referred him to Chief Special Agent Wells who arranged Bell's commission was made out, but he asked a few days' time that he might fix up some matters he was engaged in. Lebarnes granted it, and Bell was away for a month, and when he came back he wanted his pay, saying he had been in the service of Gen. Babcock. Lebarnes refused to pay him and referred the matter to Secretary Chandler. Mr. Chandler refused to pay him unless he would bring a certificate from Gen. Babcock that he had been on Government service. Somehow he got Gen. Cowen to certify to his service while Chandler was gone, and got his pay. Then he wanted to be assigned to duty at St. Louis because his family was there, and Lebarnes, having some cases to work up there, gave him a lot of fraudulent pension papers. Bell had not been away many days when the President told Chandler he had reason to believe Bell was a bad man, and if he was in the department he had better be discharged. Babcock was consulted about the service Bell claimed to have performed, and stated that it was a myth. So Bell was given his discharge. Chandler says neither Luckey nor Babcock ever spoke to him about Bell's appointment, and that to his knowledge Bell was never paid a cent by the department. Although the vouchers show that Gen. Cowen, then Assistant Secretary, ordered that he be paid. Chandler will go before the committee.

Luckey says that Bell came to him several times, and professing to be a friend of Babcock, gave him what he claimed were secrets of the prosecution, but he never employed him.

District Attorney Dyer, of St. Louis, is here and says Bell is a fraud, and that he had come to him and professed to know all about Babcock's movements, and was willing to expose them for money. At one time he intended to put Bell on the stand at the Babcock trial, but dared not do it. Judge Krum, Babcock's attorney, is also here and says Bell never was employed in the case to his knowledge. Bell called on the authority of a member of the Judiciary Committee which is inves tigating the whisky trials, that Bell came to them and offered to tell what he knew for $3,000. The Congressmen from Mississippi all know Bell, he having been mixed in the politics down there, and they unitedly declare him to be a rascal and professional blackmailer.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

A Battle Imminent at Matamoras —An Outrage on an American Citizen — Gunboats Ready for Emergencies.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 1—A special to the Galveston *News* from Brownsville, April 1st, says: To-day the naval force steamed up to be ready for the protection of American citizens in Matamoras. Diaz is on the edge of the town and an attack is expected.

Night before last Mr. Sustendal, an American citizen, aged sixty years, was taken to a fort in Matamoras and placed on the top of the parapet wall. In the event the revolutionists had made an attack he would have been nearly between two fires and certainly killed. About 11 o'clock at night Consul Wilson went to General Labarra, and demanded Sustendal's instant release, and the demand was complied with. To-day orders were received from Washington, at least so reported, and Consul Wilson came to this bank. Very soon the Rio Bravo steamed up the river and made fast to the Mexican bank. This was agout 4 o'clock. Steam launches are policing the river. Soundings have been made.

It is reported that the President has directed that foreign residents at Matamoras shall be protected against oppression and exactions. The foreign residents of Matamoras now in this place are highly delighted. A goodly number of them live on the bank. They say General Laban will get no more money except from the Mexicans.

Late in the evening the gunboat steamed up to the upper edge of Matamoras and came to anchor. Expectations of brisk times on the other side are great. The order above mentioned came directly to Captain Johnson, and directed him to proceed immediately to Matamoras and assist the consul in giving protection to American citizens. Two days since a deputation of foreigners residing in Matamoras waited on General Porter and requested him to take steps to protect them from outrage. The General told them to send him a statement in writing. The change in the programme has since rendered that unnecessary.

No manner of supplying General Labarra with powder has been ventilated, but cannot be made public yet. The blame is not on Captain Johnson's shoulders.

To-day a surgeon was busy preparing bandages, lint, &c., for General Diaz's troops. The movements of the gunboat are said to be worth 10,000 men to the revolutionary cause. The military are on the alert, and would be glad to take part, should it become necessary in the defense of our citizens.

OUR OIL REGION LETTER.

Weekly Review of the Market—The General Outlook—Condition of the Trade—Cogitation Concerning Combinations—The Pipe Lines—The McKean County District—Information for the Trade.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, April 1, 1876.

Contrary to general expectation, the last week of the first quarter of the year was marked by but little excitement in the crude petroleum market in the producing region, and no embarrassment was manifested in making settlements. It was the general impression that some of the dealers in options were either short or in no condition to make settlements, but no trouble was experienced. During the week there has been no unusual excitement, with the exception of Monday, when a desperate effort was made by the bears to break the market, which had advanced to $2.14½. The Exchange was crowded throughout the day, and so excited were the dealers that some of them appeared half wild. Twenty thousand barrel lots were bought and sold very freely and the greatest excitement prevailed. The bears were successful in breaking the market, and caused a decline to $2.10, though they undoubtedly lost quite heavily in doing so. The subsequent days of the week were characterized by no particular feature, the general tone of the market being strong in consequence of improved prices at the seaboard. The following table exhibits the opening, highest price of the day and closing quotations of United for each day of the week:

Monday	$2 13¼	$2 14¾	$2 10
Tuesday	2 10	2 10¾	2 10
Wednesday	2 10	2 10¾	2 07½
Thursday	2 07½	2 08¾	2 08¾
Friday	2 09¾	2 09¾	2 09¾
Saturday	2 09¾	2 10	2 09¾

The Outlook

for the present month is decidedly good. The market has been gradually working into a strong position during the last two months and has settled down on a much firmer base. During the first month of the year the advance was so rapid that many of the dealers entertained exalted ideas, but the dealings of February and March have, to a great degree, done away with these, and the condition is now certainly favorable for an advanced market. It is estimated by the most competent authorities that the home consumption is now not less than 25 per cent. greater than ever before, and constantly increasing through the economic influences of the times. It is well known that oil is being rapidly substituted for gas in all the principal c

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

RONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113¾.

THE opposition to the Royal Titles bill have adopted the singular tactics of allowing the bill to pass, and praying the Queen not to assume the title.

THE spectacle of the House clerks at Washington openly lobbying to prevent the reduction of their salaries, is not particularly edifying, beside being an act of insubordination. They should be willing to abide the order of their party, or make way for those who will.

THE Centennial managers are perplexed over the pass question. They realize that they must stop somewhere, but the trouble is, to determine where they shall draw the lines. It is proposed by the Philadelphia papers that there shall be no passes issued to any one. If this policy is adopted, what a howl there will be.

MINNESOTA and Indiana, with nine Southern States, are mentioned unfavorably in the report just published in London by the Council of Foreign Bondholders. It is not creditable to the national fame to find American States placed in the same financial category as Turkey, Mexico and Spain, but there is unfortunately in this instance good reason for the classification.

AS GEN. SCHENCK'S testimony develops, it does not increase confidence in the purity of his purposes in the Emma Mine transaction. Yet it may be said that had everythink worked favorably, SCHENCK would have been regarded as an entirely honorable man. It is quite evident that a speculative fight was made over the stock, and that the English shareholders fell into a panic. Practical miners declare that the mine is entirely likely to become valuable again. Still, SCHENCK apparently dabbled in the affair in a somewhat reckless speculative way.

WHILE we take the story of the detective BELL with many grains of allowance, we cannot forbear saying that BABCOCK seems very badly smirched by the revelations made since his trial. The manner in which he obtained and used the letter of Attorney General PIERREPONT reflects unfavorably on him, and throws a strong shadow over his declarations of innocency. He is not cleared in the popular estimate, so long as these circumstances are not fully explained. More than this, while the detective's story does not appear plausible throughout, there are in it direct allegations that must be fully met, by something more than a blunt and general denial.

REPERRING once more to the hostility of resumptionist journals to specie legal tenders, we notice the New York *Post* is in the list. It now sees and admits that we cannot actually draw gold from Europe, but it proposes to pay our foreign interest by the sale abroad of five per cent. bonds for the next two and a half years, thus keeping our gold product in this country. We will thus resume on what practically will be borrowed gold, on which we pay five per cent. interest. The fallacy of this this is that when we are done borrowing we will have increased our foreign debt largely, and hence the gold demand. Where will we get the gold for this increased demand?

IT is evident that our Republican friends in Connecticut are confident and hopeful, this year. The Hartford *Courant* claims that "the Republicans throughout the State are united and in earnest. They are stimulated by having the best of tickets and platforms, and by the desire to rebuke the BEN. HILL democracy, which is striving to gain possession of the National Government and overturn the issues of the late war. Intelligent citizens see that there is nothing of good for the country to be anticipated in Democratic success, while there is everything of hope and promise in the continued success of the Republican party under such leaders as it has chosen in Connecticut." We hope the anticipations of victory may be realized, and believe they will be.

THE venerable Bishop WHIPPLE, whose noble heart has been touched these many years by the wrongs of the Indians in the North West, entertains radical views in regard to our Indian policy. He thinks that there is no necessity for Indian wars, and that the Ishmaelites of the West can be civilized and Christianized. During his recent sojourn in Florida his faith in Indian character has been strengthened by the remarkable success of a few army officers and their wives in disciplining and educating seventy hostages at St. Augustine. The simple but touching recital which the Bishop gives of his parting with the prisoners, who, as he beautifully says, had "found the trail to Heaven," is in striking contrast to the report of the triumphant march of Gen. Crook's column.

THEY want a steam wagon in Wisconsin so badly that the Legislature of that State has offered ten thousand dollars to the party who shall make one that will meet the following conditions: "The machine must travel two hundred miles, north and south, over very poor roads, that are often sunk or worn down—in the wheel and horse tracks—six inches to a foot below the common level, but with a ridge in the centre, the ridge being impassable for a horse—more so for the wheel of a steamer, when we take into account the stumps and stones avoided by a double team and left in the centre ridge. The wagon track is that about four feet six inches outside, and that must be the gauge of a steamer, which machine should not weigh more than two tons, and must be so arranged that it will climb steep sand hills, cross poor bridges, run easily over bogs, stones and grubs, and out of ruts, etc., just as a loaded lumber wagon does, and it must travel at the average rate of five miles an hour, and, in the language of the law, 'be a cheap substitute for horses and other animals on the highway and farm.'" The party who invents a machine that will fulfil the above conditions will be entitled to fully ten thousand dollars.

THE JAY COOKE, MCCULLOUGH & CO. deposit of $1,000,000, does not prove the corrupt affair that has been represented. Secretary ROBESON acted in concert with the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and the deposit was made to secure money already deposited. The facts are, a few days before the failure of JAY COOKE & CO, a requisition for a million of dollars was received, in the regular course, from JAY COOKE, MCCULLOUGH & CO., to enable them to meet the October drawings of the squadrons abroad. The Secretary of the Navy would have been gifted with a prescience which would have made his fortune in Wall street had he known on September 16, 1873, that JAY COOKE & CO., would be compelled to close their doors on Sept. 18. The requisition of the London house was duly honored without the slightest suspicion of impending trouble. It is not true that the Treasury interfered to stop the remittance. The draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for $1,000,000 gold to the order of JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & CO., was received by JAY COOKE & CO. on the morning of September 18, for transmission to their London house. It was not presented at the Treasury, nor was any attempt made to collect it, and the draft, unused, was voluntarily returned to the Treasury Department by mail that afternoon. When MCCULLOCH reached this country, a few days later, he stated and showed that the London house was strong, and if not driven would come out all right. Thus far events show the statement correct, and that the country is not likely to lose by the deposits forwarded.

THE action of the House at Washington, making silver a legal tender, in various forms or amounts, will have the effect of bringing silver into general circulation. Only three years ago the legal tender silver dollar was abolished, without the people knowing what was going on. At that time its value was greater than that of the gold dollar, but the course of events since 1873 has shown the shortsightedness of abolishing a coin which had been one of our standard pieces since the passage of the first coinage law. However, it is now restored, and we will soon have the initiative of specie payments. We notice that the resumption journals do not seem to be brilliantly happy over this fact. The New York *Times* thinks "it is a question whether, after forcing down the price of silver bullion several per cent. below its mint valuation, by restricting the coinage of silver, it can now honestly take advantage of that depreciation to scale down its debts, to say nothing of the debts of individuals." While we do not think silver should have been delegalized, we do not imagine that there is any moral wrong in re-legalizing it. But we will be interested in witnessing the happiness of resumptionists at the sight of silver currency once more. There is happiness in silver that does not exist in paper currency, we suppose.

WE believe that to-day, the report of a committee appointed for the purpose, will be made to the Chamber of Commerce touching discriminations in freight rates to this city. This is, as regards the general prosperity of the city, the most important question that has been up for consideration these many years. There is no doubt that were Pittsburgh allowed to benefit herself by utilizing her natural advantages, her prosperity would be greater than it has been at any period in the past. But where she gains in one direction she loses in another. She has coal, iron, and the facilities for a vast manufacturing centre. She has, near at hand, oil, which, brought here and refined, would give her a business of many millions a year. This latter industry is one that is not unfavorably affected by the depression of the times. Had we the full trade in oil which our location gives us a right to expect, it would serve to remove the depression that rests on the city, and even give to our iron mills a fair share of orders. When a move to impose heavy freights is made, on New York or Chicago, they immediately arouse themselves, and speak, through their business men, plain words to the railroad companies, and the danger is promptly relieved. Pittsburgh has the reputation of timidly cowering before the railroad power, and of humbly receiving its diction, without the courage to reply. Because of this it is made to bear heavier burthens than it should. In prosperous times it could endure this, but now it cannot. Hence we urge that now is the time to act, firmly and boldly. Once the wrong is rectified and we shall have our share of prosperity returned to us. Failing to act, the oil trade in this city will be, we understand, among the things of the past.

"THE POPE is sinking." Such is the rumor telegraphed from Europe. It may be that this is nothing but a rumor, and that subsequent dispatches will not confirm it. It is difficult, nevertheless, to forget that PIUS IX., was born in 1792, and has already reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. It is true also that for the last few years, or rather months, dispatches have been frequently sent from Rome, reporting that the Pope was ill. But none of those dispatches went so far as to speak of the "sinking" condition of PIUS IX., as does the telegram just received. There may be in this latest one some more truthful information, and it seems as if the German Government, which is the most directly and deeply interested in watching the course of events at Rome, had foreseen the event just now recorded. The question "who will succeed PIUS IX?" is one which will exercise more influence over Europe than the Herzegovinian insurrection, or any other mere political event. Of course, the Vatican traditions are to continue in the choice of a Pope of Italian origin, and this is why Cardinal BONAPARTE is considered by many as having the greatest chance of succeeding PIUS IX. But there were, after all, but few German Popes, and it is evidently with the hope that one more might be elected that Cardinal HOHENLOHE, brother of Prince HOHENLOHE the Ambassador at Paris of the Berlin Government, has recently gone to Rome, not as a visitor, but as a permanent resident. The Cardinal is an Ultramontane Bavarian, and apparently opposed to BISMARCK's policy, but both of these gentlemen will form an alliance whenever there will be an opportunity of working for the election of a German Pope. The whole question, in case of the success of such a scheme, is to know whether the Catholics of the world would submit, and whether another schism like that of the middle ages would not disturb Christendom.

LEGISLATIVE OUTRAGE.

On Friday last the State Senate adjourned over to Tuesday night, simply because, having completed all the business before it, it had nothing to do. The House has accomplished very little, and has not even passed upon the Appropriation bill. It is perfectly understood, that the cause of the delay is the desire of the Democracy to remain in session till the Centennial opens, in order to have a grand jamboree at Philadelphia. The hundred days allowed for the extra session have expired, and yet the purpose is to continue in session some fifty days longer, in order that the members may dead-head it through the Centennial. This will cost the State from $150,000 to $250,000. It should be noticed that the Senate has no part or lot in this matter. It has used its power to the utmost to force an adjournment in the hundred days. It gave notice that after April 1st, it would not receive bills from the House; but this is met by holding back the Appropriation bill, so as to force the Senate to break its own rule. We never knew a Legislative session to be prolonged, at large expense to the people, under the inspiration of so small a motive. Whatever of dignity may attach to an attendance at the Centennial, as a body, could be realized by adjourning to meet a the particular time required. But fearing that this would be pre-eminently transparent, the House fritters away its time over nothing, in order to remain in regular session till the day arrives for the Centennial opening.

We regard this entire affair as a gross outrage on the people. It would be better for the members to at once vote $50,000 for the expenses of their jamboree,—unconstitutional as this might be. We give notice that the robbery of the people by the continuance of the session will be remembered, and the Democracy will be held to a strict accountability for this outrage. They were elected on a cry of reform,—one particular feature of which was the curtailment of legislative expense. They at once broke their pledges, when in power by increasing the number of Legislative officials, but that was a mere bagatelle, compared with this last steal. Their effort to extend the session will, of course, prove successful, as they hold the power, but to do this from a merely sordid motive is in itself so intolerably stupid and corrupt, that we have no language strong enough to express our reprehension of it. It is simply the wildest description of stealing under the forms of law.

There is ample evidence to show that the Democrats are doing this, with a clear, determined purpose of making money out of it. Hon. H. M. LONG, of Allegheny, three weeks ago offered a resolution that the calendar be called by the name and title of each bill, and if no member ask the consideration of a particular bill, it should lay over for that week. The object of this was to prevent the consumption of time over trifling and unimportant bills; but under the adverse ruling of Speaker PATTERSON the resolution was lost. The rule in the House is to spend time over unimportant bills, and to hold back such as are of value, for the express purpose of driving Republicans into a long session. Mr. REIGHARD, the leader on the Democratic side, expressly admitted, a few days since, that the appropriation bill was purposely held back in order to compel the Senate to break its rule, not to receive any House bills after April 1. Thus a spirit of petty annoyance is kept up, the object being to force Republicans into acquiescence to the scheme of robbery that has been evolved by the Democratic majority. We are gratified to say that we are confident the Senate will utterly refuse to join in with this scheme, or to act upon any House bill hereafter, except of appropriations.

For this small, contemptible spirit, this robbery of the people, this prolongation of the session in order that the people may pay a junketing bill, we credit the Democratic members of the Legislature. It is conceded by all intelligent persons that the Legislature could have adjourned within the hundred days had it so chosen. It did this last year; but the Democracy were caught with the idea that there would be a glamour of honor in attending the opening of the Centennial in a body. Our speaker announced himself as our "Centennial Speaker," and he is anxious to show forth his glory. The scintillations of SOLOMON's splendor, when arrayed in oriental magnificence, were nothing compared with the flashing light that shall corruscate from our Centennial Speaker, when he stands in his beauty, before the assembled representatives of the nations at Philadelphia. Still we do not think our people are anxious to spend $50,000 to produce this sight. We are well aware of the manly beauty, and the refined, cultivated, dignified manner of the Democratic members of the House, and comprehend how greatly they will add to the *eclat* of the Centennial opening, but we really do not think the people of this State are willing to expend $200,000 to show them off. We are fully informed of the opulence of the Democratic gentry, and that to each of them the trifle of a quarter million dollars is of no account,—scarcely worth mentioning,—yet we just remind them that among the common people the times are hard, and money not easily obtained. Hence, common people regard a quarter of a million as worth saving. This being the case it is just possible that if this Centennial jamboree is persisted in, a reckoning day may come after awhile.

STATE NEWS.

HARRIET STEWART, colored, of Lancaster, has been committed for trial for strangling her illegitimate offspring.

THE Altoona Opera House was sold by the Sheriff of Blair county, on Wednesday, for $21,000. It originally cost $48,000.

WHILE the wife of Mr. Jacob Deshimer, who lives four miles west of Butler, was standing at the table ironing, on last Thursday evening, she suddenly dropped dead.

THE mother of Samuel Thompson, living near Beallsville, Pa., who has been lying seriously ill for some time, we learn is convalescing. She is an old lady of 94 years, this is remarkable.

A TWELVE year old lad named Murphy, living in Greensburg, has applied for letters patent on a railroad switch, invented by himself. It is pronounced by railroad men to be the best yet discovered.

ON the 14th inst. Catharine Figly, daughter of Jacob Figly, of Finleyville, started to walk from her home to McKeesport. She was seen in Elizabeth on her way, but since then no trace of her can be found.

THE committee of five ladies appointed by the President of the Waynesburg Temperance Society to circulate remonstrances against the granting of license, are busily at work. They are giving the town a most thorough canvass.

A YOUNG gentleman named Tarr, a pupil at Beaver College, arose the other morning and undertook to start the fire in his stove with the aid of kerosene. He started it, and came very near burning himself to death in addition.

SOME rascals attempted to blow up the house of ex-Sheriff McCartney, of Dauphin county, by putting some explosive material inside the vestibule of his house, and having it touched off. The house was pretty well shattered, but no one was hurt.

A PITTSBURGH iron firm has bought the cinder that accumulated at the old Mt. Vernon Furnace from the owner G. E. Hogg, of Brownsville. This cinder has been lying idle for many years, but it will have to go through the mill again and forced to give up what iron it contains.

HE is a nice little boy who lives in Erie. They had a performance in the Opera House, and he stationed himself at the head of the stairway and said, so sweetly and naturally, "Tickets, please," and they gave him the tickets, but soon they came to a big, burly man at a door, who wanted tickets, too, and wouldn't let them in because they had none. And the nice little boy went with his friends to the show, and they couldn't find him there to pay him for being doorkeeper.

FRIENDS, don't send us so many lengthy reports of School Examinations, Exhibitions, etc., wherein the scholars always "acquit themselves in a manner reflecting great credit to teachers and scholars." It pains us sadly to think how much better drizzly nosed urchins are now-a-days than when we were a school boy in years agone. In those days the only "reflecting" that was done, came from the looking glass on our coat sleeve, save when the teacher "reflected" whether he would thrash us or keep us in (which latter is very wrong when a boy "wants to go home") because we didn't have the lessons. It does make us feel bad, therefore, when *all* '76 urchins prove such perfect pinks of propriety, and models of goodness and ability.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

A CLEARFIELD paper says that "on Wednesday evening last, at about seven o'clock, a meteor or ball of fire the size of a man's two fists, with a fiery tail about six feet long, passed over that town in a northwesterly course. As it passed over the Presbyterian church it threw a strong light upon the spire, and when immediately over Second street a small piece detached itself therefrom and disappeared as would a spark. The main ball continued on its way until in the neighborhood of the river, when it exploded with a noise somewhat like the explosion of a sky-rocket, and disappeared entirely. How is this strange phenomenon to be explained?" Jim Jams.

MR. PHILLIP NORMAN, residing in the vicinity of Ohioville, this county, recently found among the rocks in Island Run, an ancient book, which was neatly bound with wood, and over the wood was a covering of some kind of thick skin. The leaves numbering 650 pages or 1,300 pages are of parchment paper, and the printing is supposed to be in the German language, although as yet but few words or sentences have been translated. The work seems to be of a religious character, and between the leaves several antiquated recipes for rheumatism, fever, &c., were found; also $7 in continental money. The book was published by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, in 1751. How the book became hidden in such an out-of-the-way place at that date seems somewhat strange, and as we understand the book is shortly to be sent away for translation, we may yet be able to give our readers some knowledge as to the real contents of the same.—*Beaver Argus.*

MEADVILLE has a case like this on hand: John Farl is a wealthy resident of Westfield, N. Y., who, according to Dr. Frank, is worth $400,000 at least, which he made in the oil business. Dr. Theodore F. Frank was for many years a practicing physician of Titusville, where the troubles originated which are the basis of this litigation. Miss. Clara Eason is a resident of Chautauqua county New York, of respectable family and was an intimate friend and, 'tis said, the prospective wife of John Farl, in case the tumor which Dr. Frank was employed to remove, could be successfully treated. The evidence was voluminous and contradictory. Dr. Frank claims that he was to receive $10,000 from the Mr. Farl providing he would remove the tumor, which the evidence so far adduced proves he successfully accomplished and that he had so far received $800 of the fee. Mr. Farl claims that he owes the Doctor nothing. The professional visits and operations occured at hotels in Buffalo, Corry, Titusville, Erie, Jamestown, and elsewhere, by appointments made by Farl, where the circumstances were not likely to prove suspicious for the woman. The case will go to court for settlement.

THE most brutal experience with burglars is described in a Rossville, Pa., letter, and in substance is about as follows: For many years past an old German; named Bellman, lived there, and every morning regularly he was in the habit of walking to the village to purchase a quart of beer. The other morning he did not make his appearance, which excited such general remark that some of the villagers went to his house in the hollow to see what was the matter. The window curtain was drawn, and nothing could be seen from the outside. Entering the house, they found the old German bound down in a chair with a bed cord and gagged. The room smelt strongly of smoke and kerosene, and burned remnants of paper, rags and straw were strewed about the floor. Under the old man's chair the floor was burned nearly through, and the legs and bottom of the chair were badly charred, showing that a fire had been built beneath it. What clothing the German had on was saturated with kerosene. He was at once released, when he broke forth in a strain of the most heart-broken lamentations. He had been broken in upon in the night-time by the masked marauders, who saturated his clothing and bed with kerosene, and threatened to burn him up if he did not reveal the whereabouts of all his money. The old man refused to do it at first, but upon seeing the flames curling about him he yielded, his courage forsook him, and he called out to his despoilers to put out the fire and he would tell them where they could find his money. They made him swear on the Bible that he would give up every hiding place, however, before they extinguished the flames. They then followed his directions, and in different places, in chinks and under boards, they searched until they got about two thousand dollars. They accepted Bellman's declaration that he had no more, after prosecuting further search on their own account, but they left behind them over eight thousand dollars, which was hidden under a flat stone in an outbuilding. After turning things topsy turvy, they again gagged and bound the old man and secured him in the chair, where he was found in the morning.—*Somerset Herald.*

SPOONER WAS DISCOURAGED.

Information About the Navigator Islands.

When young Mr. Spooner left college he made up his mind to enter the ministry and become a missionary. One day he met Capt. Hubbs, and when he mentioned that he thought of going out as a missionary, Captain Hubbs asked him, "Where are you going?"

S.—"To the Navigator Islands. I sail in October."

Capt. (shaking his head mournfully)—"Pore young man! Pore young man! It is too bad, too bad indeed. Going to the Navigator Islands! Not married yet, I reckon? No? Ah, so much the better. No wife and children to make widders and orphans of. But it's sad, anyway. A promising young feller like you. My heart bleeds for you."

S.—"What d'you mean?"

Capt.—"Oh, nothing. I don't want to skeer you. I know your doing it from a sense of duty. But I've been there, to them Navigator Islands, and I'm acquainted with the people's little ways, and I—well, I—I—the fact is, you see, that—well, sooner'n disguise the truth, I don't mind telling you straight out that the last day I was there the folks et one of my legs—sawed it off an' et it. Now you can see how things are yourself. Them Navigators just gobbled that leg right up. It was a leg a good deal like yours, only heavier, I reckon."

S.—"You astonish me!"

Capt.—"Oh, that's nothing. They did that just for a little bit of fun. The chief told me the day before that they never et nothing but human beings. He said his family consumed about three a day all the year round, counting holidays and Sundays. He was a light eater himself, he said, on account of gitting dyspepsia from a tough nigger that he et in 1847; but the girls and the old woman, so he said, were very hearty eaters, and it kept them busy prowling around after human beings to satisfy 'em. The old woman, he said, rather preferred to eat babies, on account of her teeth being poor; but the girls they could eat the grizzliest sailor that ever went aboard ship."

S.—"This is frightful."

Capt.—"And the chief said sometimes the supply was awful scarce, but lately they had begun to depend more on imported goods than on the home products. And they were better any how, for all the folks preferred white meat. He said the missionary societies were shipping them some nice lots of provender, and the tears came in his eyes when he said how good they were to the poor, friendless savage away on a distant island. He said he liked a missionary not too old or too young, but—let's see, what's your age, did you say?"

S.—"I am twenty-eight."

Capt.—"I think he mentioned twenty-seven; but howsomeever he liked 'em old enough to be solid, and young enough to be tender. And he said he liked missionaries because they never used rum or tobacco, and always kept their flavor. I know I seen one young feller who came out there from Boston. He got up a kimler camp meeting in the woods and while he was giving out a hymn one of the congregation banged him on the head with a club, and in less than no time he was sizzling over a fire right in front of the pulpit. They lit the fire with his hymn book and kept her going with his sermons. He was a man just about your build—a little leaner'n you man be. And they like a man to be stoutish. He eats more tender."

S.—"I had no idea that such awful practices existed."

"Capt.—"I haven't told you half, for I don't want to discourge you. I know you mean well, and maybe they'll let you alone. But I remember when I told the chief that there was a whole lot of you fellers studying to be missionaries, he laughed and rubbed his hands, and ordered the old woman to plant more horseradish and onions the following year. He was a forehanded kind of a man for a mere pagan. He said that if they would only give his tribe time, if they would send him along the supplies regular, so's not to glut the market, they could put away the entire clergy of the United States, and half the deacons, without an effort. He was hiving an immense boarding house when he spoke, and the old woman was making a new club out of another one. They are an economical people. They utilize everything."

S.—"This is the most painful intelligence that I ever received. If I felt certain about it I would remain at home."

Capt.—"Don't let me induce you to throw the thing up. I wouldn't a told you anyway, only you kinder drawed the information out of me. And as long as I've gone this far I might as well tell you that I got a letter the other day from a man who'd just come from there, and he said the crops were short, eatable people were scarce, and not one of them savages had had a square meal for months. When he left they were sitting on the rocks hungry as thunder, waiting for a missionary society ship to arrive. And now I must be going. Goodby. I know I'll never see you again. Take a last look at me, and don't holler when they put you on the gridiron. Good morning."

Then the captain hobbled off.

Mr. Spooner has concluded to stay at home and teach school.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Fred. Grant's Banking Business.

I havean incident to relate which I know to be true, and it is to the credit of the President's son. He was induced to go into the business of banking, at Washington City, with the son of Judge Sherman, of Ohio, who not long ago was obliged to resign his Judgeship on account of the exposure of an attempt he made to levy lobby charges on the estate of the late Legrand Lockwood. The Hon. John Sherman, it is said put up $10,000 for his nephew. For Fred. Grant the Hon. J. P. Jones put up $21,000. The banking-house did not prosper, as there was little or no legitimate business for it. Fred. Grant, gave it no attention. Young Sherman, as business declined, endeavored to persuade young Grant to compel business for the firm through his father's influence. "No," said Fred., "I'll not permit my father to have any interest or part in this house. I won't ask him to aid me in any way. Everybody makes use of him, and he has to stand the brunt of it. We can close up the place and I can go back to my regiment." He stuck to his determination, at the risk of much browbeating. The house is closed; but the President suffered no misapprehension from its transactions.—*Phila. Times.*

How Stewart Lives.

A. T. Stewart occupies a palace and gives a series of Sunday dinners. Such style has never before been seen in New York city. The circles which Stewart welcomes is hardly larger than a score, and of this only a few are invited at a time. The idea of the entertainment is that the society shall be as *recherche* as the dishes, and that no more shall be there than can form a social group. If there be any distinguished stranger in the city he will be remembered on such an occasion. Stewart's wines are the best that can be selected in Europe, where his agents are not restricted in prices. Notwithstanding his grand style of social dinners, Stewart is not a gourmand, His abstemious habits have followed him through life, and this is one reason of his remarkably vigorous age.

A Centennial Gift.

Says the Norwich *Bulletin:* There has been a good deal of talk recently about sending something from Norwich to the Centennial. Since the mild weather came and people began to sleep with their windows open, public sentiment seems to have crystalized around the young man on Union street who plays on the accordeon as the proper thing to send. It is also urged that when he gets there he can stay right on the ground and represent us at the bi-Centennial. And if he is a little late for this year, it is felt he had better stay for the bi-Centennial any way.

Rothschild and the Driver.

There is a good story told recently of Baron Rothschilds, of Paris, the richest man of his class in the world, which shows that it is not only "money which makes the mare go" (or horse either, for that matter,) but "ready money," "unlimited credit" to the contrary notwithstanding. On a very wet and disagreeable day, the Baron took a Parisian omnibus, on his way to the Bourse, or Exchange, near which the "Naboth of Finance" alighted, and was going away without paying. The driver stopped him and demanded his fare, Rothschild felt in his pocket, but he had not a "red cent" of change. The driver was very wroth:

"Well, what did you get in for, if you could not pay? You must have known that you had no money."

"I am Baron Rothschild!" exclaimed the great capitalist "and there is my card."

The driver threw the card in the gutter.

"Never heard of you before," said the driver, "and I don't want to hear of you again. But I want my fare—and I must have it!"

The great banker was in haste. "I have only an order for a million," he said. "Give me change," and he proffered a coupon for 50,000 francs.

The conductor stared, and the passengers set up a horse-laugh.

Just then an "Agent de 'Change" came by, and Baron Rothschild borrowed of him the six sous.

The driver was now seized with a kind remorseful respect, and turning to the money king he said:

"If you want ten francs, sir, I don't mind lending them to you on my own account."

The Education of Women.

Chancellor Eliot of Washington University, St. Louis, says concerning the education of women: "To speak from our own very limited experience, I can most confidently say that it has thus far developed no insuperable difficulty to the admission of young women, when properly prepared, to the regular classes either of college, or scientific or law school. We have observed no indications of intellectual inferiority, of divided attention, of careless habits of study, of inability to meet all reasonable requirements of a strict curriculum. I sincerely wish that we could have more of them in every class from this time forward, with this one condition, that the courses of study should not be lowered in any respect, but held to the full standard of scholarly education, so that young women graduates should stand upon the same level of scholarship with the young men. There was a time when I should have hesitated to say this, but my skepticism has departed, and my only fear now is that very few young women can be so inspired with the love of learning as to desire the highest education, or who are so fortunately situated as to have the opportunity and choice given to them."

Matrimony.

A correspondent indulges in this pretty little conceit: Thackery well defines matrimony to be "going home by daylight after courtship's masquerade," and I think that the following lines might occasionally appropriately be addressed to a newly-married woman:

Alas for your heart—does it hurt you?
How sadly you've been taken in!
You thought him a cardinal virtue,
You find him a capital sin.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. F. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR
Fuel, Forage and Stationery.
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., March 10, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF MAY, 1876, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the delivery at this Depot of Pittsburgh Coal, Oats, Hay and Straw, and Stationery, in such quantities as may be required from time to time during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will also be received at this office, and at the office of the Commanding Officer of the Sub Depot, General Recruiting Service, at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to be opened at said places, on same day and at the same hour as above stated in the presence of bidders, for the delivery at the latter place of Hard Wood, Pittsburgh Coal, Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw, in such quantities as may be required from time to time during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877.
Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.
Separate bids for Fuel, Forage and Stationery should be made.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Preference will be given to articles of domestic production.
Lists of the articles of the Stationery required will be furnished on application at this office, and bidders for same will deposit samples of the articles they propose to furnish before the opening of the bids.
Blank proposals, and information as to the estimated quantities that will be required, terms of contract, and payment, &c., can be obtained by personal or written application to this office.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of their proposals.
Bids to be distinctly marked on the envelope: Proposals for Fuel, or for Forage, or for Stationery, (as the case may be), and addressed as above stated.
JAS. A. EKIN,
Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen.
d13

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, March 25, 1876.
NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 3d day of April next, inclusive, for building an office for the County Commissioners.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of E. M. Butts, Architect, 64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING
IRON RAILINGS,
For the Abutments of Hiland Avenue Bridge, over Railroad street. Also, for furnishing and erecting Iron Steps and Railing at same place, will be received at the City Engineer's office, where plans and specifications can be seen UNTIL APRIL 5th, 1876.
W. H. DENNISTON,
JOHN REECHER,
LEMUEL SPOHR,
S. F. STEWART,
JOHN LIGGETT,
Commissioners for the Improvement of Hiland Avenue No. 2.
c95

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

NITRATE OF SODA—100 BAGS REFINED;
ARSENIC—10 kegs Garland's best;
MANGANESE—5 bbls. extra;
Just arrived, and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,

DRY GOOD, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
WILLIAM
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,
AT 12 1-2c,
Beautiful line New Spring Dress Goods.
AT 12 1-2c,
Large variety New Spring Plaids.
AT 15c
New London Plaids for Spring.
AT 18 3-4c,
New Saez and Fancy Plaid Goods.
AT 25c,
Very choice line in Spring Roubix Mixtures.
AT 37 1-2c,
New Centennial Suitings, all wool.
AT 37 1-2c,
A special bargain in Silk Poplins.
AT 44c,
Nice assortment Silk Poplins.
AT 50c to $1.00,
Newest Shades in Silk Poplins, half price.
AT 50c and Upwards,
Very fine assortment of New Spring Dress Goods in fine materials.
AT 18 3-4c,
Good Black Alpacas.
AT 25c,
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
AT 28c,
Good value in Black Alpacas.
AT 37 1-2c,
A bargain in Fine Black Alpacas.
AT 45c,
Extra good Black Alpacas.
AT 50c,
Special bargain in Black Alpacas.
AT 62 1-2c,
Genuine Black Mohairs.
AT 70c, 75c, 80c, 87 1-2c and $1,
Very fine Black Mohairs.
Superior good value in all numbers of Black Cashmeres in wool, all wool and Silk warp.
AT 75c,
Good Black Dress Silks.
AT $1.00,
An extra bargain in Gros Grain Silks.
AT $1.25,
Fine Black Dress Silks.
At $1.50, Real hand spun Black Silks, worth $1.75, and $1.75 to $4.50, good values in Black Silks. At $1.15 to $2.50, fine colored Silks in all the most fashionable shades.
Light and Fancy Silks at bargains.
NOTICE—The April number of test Cuts and Fashions, with des

HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Invite the attention of Housekeepers to the following lines of goods:
WHITE TABLE DAMASKS, from 75c per yard up to finest qualities. Plain White Damask Table Cloths.
FRINGED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in plain white, also with Colored Borders. Napkins to match.
TURKEY RED TABLE COVERING in New Patterns.
FRINGED TURKEY RED TABLE COVERS, 2 to 4 yard length. Napkins to match.
FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS in Drab, Tan and Green, with contrasting Borders. Napkins to match.
DAMASK NAPKINS, good value, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 per dozen and up.
DINNER NAPKINS, full ¾ yard, in new patterns.
FRINGED NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
BARGAINS IN HUCK TOWELS.
One lot at $3 per doz., worth $3.50 per doz.
One lot at $3.60 per doz., worth $4.50 per doz.
One lot at $4.75 per doz., worth $5.50 per doz.
Bargains in Fine Towels, slightly soiled.
Unbleached Turkish Bath Towels
Heavy Barnsley and Plain Crash Towellings.
Barrel and Plain Linen Glass Cloths.
Turkish Wash Cloths.
Marseilles Bed Spreads.
Antique, Applique and Nottingham Lace Tidies and Toilet Mats, Square, Oblong, Round and Oval, in all sizes.
Pique Toilet Sets.
Linen and Muslin Pillow and Sheet Shams.
Applique Lace Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams.

NEW SPRING GOODS
NOW OPENING
In Every Department of Our
Retail Stores.

PORK PACKERS.
J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.
J. L. DUNSEATH & CO.,
Pork Packers,
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard,
301 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sugar Cured Hams, Dried Beef.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the
IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surfaces, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and drafts paid, interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 3, 1876.

There was quite an active counter business at the banks on Saturday, it being quarterly settling day. But this transient business will be increased for several days, business will be increased for several days, until the April settlements are made. The banks are well supplied with funds, but in addition to the usual demand the savings banks are paying interest to a considerable amount. There is, as is usual, particular care manifested in the selection of paper to discount, but in some of the banks the demand is far from being met, owing to the care exercised. The banks, however, have a large surplus of funds, and are able to meet all the demands of legitimate business.

There are reports of active operations in a business way within a little time, and we fancy that we shall have a better showing very soon.

We note as an instance of the downward tendency of rates of interest that some five-year loans are now being made on mortgage of first-class real estate in this city at 7 per cent. per annum. We believe some loans of insurance company capital were made some years ago on real estate at slightly lower rates than this, but we believe 7 per cent. is the lowest rate to which any capital has been loaned on real estate in this city since the war.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The silver payment bill will be considered by the Senate Finance Committee next Tuesday, and in the opinion of members of that committee, will be materially modified. The bill would have been stronger in the Senate without Re Again's amendment, there being a very strong opposition to allowing custom duties to be paid partly in silver, at least to such an amount as $50. This point in the bill conflicts with the wishes of Senators Sherman and Jones, and will, without doubt, be stricken out or modified to a great extent. It is understood that the bill, as passed Friday, is not satisfactory to the Treasury officers.

The Treasury operations for the week included the disbursement of $200,000 gold for interest, and $283,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the receipt of $2,245,000 for customs.

The Assistant Treasurer on Saturday paid out $20,000 gold on account of interest, and $30,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds.

The public debt statement for March shows a decrease of $4,250,000.

The Treasury holds $352,333,000 in bonds to secure bank circulation, a decrease for the week of $1,000; bonds to secure deposits public deposits, $18,700,000; bank circulation outstanding, $338,040,000, of which $2,100,000 are gold notes; revenue receipts Saturday, $350,000; customs receipts, $250,000; bank notes received, $400,000; for the week, $3,200,000.

WHY HE DON'T PAY OUT THE SILVER.

In order to show how extremely thin is Secretary Bristow's claim that he has not sufficient authority for issuing the $17,000,000 of fractional silver now in the Treasury, we print the first section of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, which is as follows, viz.:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, and to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, sub-treasuries, public depositories, and postoffices of the United States, and upon such issue he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of fractional currency until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

It will be seen by this that the law is mandatory; he is both authorized and required to issue the silver as "rapidly as practicable." The only thing left to his discretion is the mode of issue, viz.: whether he will issue it from the Treasury at Washington in redemption of fractional currency presented or called in, or whether he will issue it through the postoffice and subtreasuries. The question then is, Why don't he issue it? The only answer that can be given to this is the explanation already made, that the outstanding coin certificates are retained against the aggregate of gold and silver in the Treasury, and that if the $17,000,000 of silver is paid out $25,000,000 of the gold certificates must, in accordance with the law, be called in and paid in gold. But there is not $25,000,000 gold in the Treasury available for such a purpose. This is what makes the hitch in even this minor part of the resumption act. In the meantime there is no new supply of fractional currency being printed, and the stock of old fractionals is getting so worn and filthy that the Treasury cannot supply the demands of the banks for new currency, but is issuing some of the second-hand. If business was at all active there would be a currency famine.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: There is much in Judge Kelly's speech on this subject of interest and no little of instruction. Many people believe that the Treasury will commence paying out silver within a fortnight, but this may not be, as the opposition to it increases and strengthens daily. The Secretary of the Treasury has a right to sell bonds for the purpose of accumulating silver to pay out in this way, but it is not probable that he will have to do it very soon, and if he does he will do it gradually. If the currency were to be in any way improved by the silver coin, or if its issue could have a favorable bearing on the question of specie payments, every friend of a sound currency would favor it. But the facts are that the substitution of silver for fractional currency does not touch the main question of resumption, except to diminish the gold fund in the Treasury, and it is doubtful if even the most ignorant class of the people can be long deluded with the notion that it is a step towards specie payments, and, so far from improving the currency, this silver is more debased than any class of currency in use, and in paying it out now the Treasury is chargeable with debasing the currency. Silver has fluctuated more widely in the past four years than has even our paper currency, and if it is now paid out, and the price of silver should advance, this coin would disappear and the country be left with no small change. It is conceded that the Treasury is in a dilemma, having $14,000,000 of small silver coin on hand, and the question arises whether, even if it is better not to sell the silver, it is better for gold and carry the gold to the account of the fund which it must have to redeem Treasury notes in 1879, which constitute the only class of debt in default.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 178 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

Gold	113⅞
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾
" 1881, old coupon	120¾
" 1865, old coupon	117¾
" 1865 new	118¾
" 1865 10-40's—coupons	118¾
5-20's, 1867	121⅞

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	114⅜
Erie	19⅞
L. S.	93¾
Ce. C. & I. C.	75
St. Paul	39⅜
Do. Pref	65¾
Michigan Southern	89¾
Do. Central	69
North Western Com	41¾
Do. Pref	61
Rock Island ex div	103¾
Cleve. & Pitts	90½
Pacific Mail	19⅛
Western Union Tel.	67¾

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks in the Philadelphia Stock Board:

Penn. R. R. (S)	56¾	Cen. Trans (B)	48½
Reading (S)	54⅝	Empire De (B)	51½
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	118	A. V. R. R. 7-8s (B)	100
Leh. Nav. (S)	48½	Phila. & Erie (S)	18½
Lehigh Valley (B)	61¾	North Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, April 1, 1876.

Money closed easy at 5@4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $400,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $50,000. The clearings were $16,000,000. Sterling 4 85⅞@4 89¾.

The following is the bank statement.

Loans, increase	$ 99,200
Specie, decrease	332,900
Legal Tenders, decrease	2,081,400
Deposits, decrease	2,620,500
Circulation, increase	184,200
Reserve, decrease	1,732,175

Gold declined from 113⅞ to 113⅝, and closed at 113¾. Cash gold loaned flat, at 2, 1¾, 2, 1¾, and 5 per cent. for carrying. The specie shipments to-day were $400,000 gold coin, $162,000 Mexican silver and $100,000 Spanish doubloons. Government closed steady. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm. State bonds were quiet and prices nominal.

The stock market opened irregular, and in the main lower. It was weak until after the first call, when there was a partial recovery, followed soon by a reaction. The weak and lower condition to be the characteristic of the market until just before the close, when there was a rally of ¼ to ⅞ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. St. Paul preferred recovered from 64¾ to 65¾, common from 39¼ to 40, Lake Shore from 89¾ to 90¾, Northwest common from 41 to 41¾, Ohios from 18¾ to 18¾, Michigan Central from 90¾ to 90¾, Illinois Central from 95 to 96¾, Western Union from 67⅜ to 68, and Hannibal & St. Joe preferred from 24¾ to 25. The other changes were unimportant. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 116 000 shares, of which 10,000 were Erie, 16,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwest, 8,500 Pacific Mail, 14,800 St. Pauls, 8,000 Ohios, 10,000 Western Unions, and 5,000 Michigan Central.

Government.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '65, 118⅝; do new, 118⅝; do of '67, 121⅜; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 118⅝; 10-40s, 117⅝; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 42½; do new, 42; Virginia, new, 36; do old, 35; Missouri sixes, 104.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 67⅝; Pacific Mail, 19¼; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 86; American Express, 61; United States Express, 72; New York Central, 113; Erie, 19¾; do preferred, 36; Harlem, 139½; do preferred, 152; Michigan Central, 90½; Union Pacific, 63; Lake Shore, 89¾; Illinois Central, 96¾; Pittsburgh, 99½; Northwestern common, 41¼; do preferred, 61; New Jersey Central, 107¾; Rock Island 106¼; St. Paul, 39½; do preferred, 65¾; Toledo & Wabash, 19½; do preferred, 36; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 5½; do preferred, 16; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 119½; Ohio & Mississippi, 18¾; Hannibal & St. Joe, 19½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 113¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18¾; Indiana Central, 10¾; Central Pacific 104½; Union 104¾; do Grant, 103¾; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 8½; Missouri Pacific, 114⅝.

LONDON, April 1.—The Stock Exchange to-day remained firm to the close, and a fair amount of business was done. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £7,000. Consols: money, 94 5-16; account, 94 7-16; 5-20s of '65, 105¾; do of '67, 105¾; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 101; Erie, 17¾; preferred, 28.

PARIS, April 1.—Rentes, 66f 90c.

FRANKFORT, April 1.—United States new 5s, 101¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 1, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets, although still behind what they usually are at this particular time, have commenced to open up, and with some good weather and better roads, there is reason to believe that they will continue to improve. About the only important change in values to notice is the advance of ¼c ℔ on Roasted Coffee. Butter continues easy, while Eggs are firm. The Grain and Flour markets continue quiet and unchanged.

APPLES—The supply in this market is small, and prices are firm but unchanged; we continue to quote at $4@5 ℔ bbl for fair to choice.

APPLE BRANDY—$2 ℔ gallon.

BEANS—The market continues quiet and unchanged: Navies, $1,10@1,15 ℔ bushel.

BUTTER—Prime to choice, 35@38; extra fine, 40. Market well supplied, and easy at quotations.

CHEESE—Sale in light stock, and the market is unchanged; Prime Ohio Factory, 13¼@14; prime New York, 14@15.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, and held firmly at full prices—$1@1 ℔ bbl, an advance of $1@1 ℔ bbl since the first of the year.

DRIED FRUIT—The movement is light and confined to small lots only. Apples 9 to 10c ℔ ℔ for fair to prime and 11c ℔ ℔ for choice. Peaches, 11½@12c for prime to choice halves. Blackberries dull at 12@12½c. Pitted Cherries unchanged, 25@28c. Raspberries, 30c ℔ pound.

EGGS—The market was reported firmer to-day, with considerable inquiry, but unchanged at 14@15; dealers generally hold at the outside quotation.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6,25@6,75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, $7,00@7,50; patent process, $8,75@9,50. Rye Flour, $4,50@4,75 ℔ bbl.

GROCERIES—Our latest dispatches from the seaboard report Coffee firm, but there is an absence of excitement; as already stated, Roasted Coffee has been advanced 1c in our market. Sugars steady, with a fair business. Molasses and Syrups quiet and firm. Prices continue firm, with an upward tendency, in consequence of an active demand.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¾@6¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @62	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N. O. choice	60	N. O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	60@65

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	8¾@9 ¼
Powdered	11¼	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23½	R. Rio, lb prs	22¾
Prime Rio	22¾@23	R. Rio, loose	27
Good Rio	20¾@21¾	Roasted Java	38 to
Gov. Java	30		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, and present no new or important features to which reference has not previously been made in these columns. Wheat is in fair demand and steady; fair to prime Indiana red, $1,30@1,35; amber, $1,40@1,45. Michigan white $1,42@1,45. Shelled Corn continues very scarce, and the market may be quoted firm at full prices; 57@60c, free in elevator, for good mixed to prime yellow. The Oat market is easy, in consequence of increased receipts, but unchanged —mixed Ohio and Penna, 39@40c; do white, 41@42c. Ear Corn is in light supply and higher; 52@55c on wharf and track. Rye is quoted at 80@82c.

HAY—Baled quoted at $17@19, on track, for fair to prime timothy. The receipts are increasing and the market is rather lifeless and unsatisfactory.

HOMINY—In steady demand at $4,00 ℔ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

MILL FEED—Bran is firm, in light supply and in shade higher; $15@16 ℔ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, 20@22, as to quality. At this time last year Bran was selling at $24@25 ℔ ton.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is quoted at 80@85c ℔ gallon in kegs and barrels, and $1,40 in gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 10@12c ℔ lb.

ONIONS—Selling, in a jobbing way, at $1,50@2 ℔ bbl. Onion Sets dull; $2,50@3 ℔ bu.

POTATOES—The receipts continue light, but the supply is equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged; 32@35c ℔ bu. on track, and 40@45c out of store.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair demand, and the market is firm at quotations.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14½	Hams, per lb	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10½	Tierces, per lb	14¾
S. C. Shoulders, S. C.	10¾	Buckets	15¾
Dried Beef, S. C.	14¾	Lard Ref'd for summer use	10 @ 10½
Lard Cured, old	15	Do	½ bbls 15½
Beef Tongues, S. C.	14¾	Do	½ bbls 16
Pigs' Feet, per doz	45¾	Do, 3 lb caddies	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do, 5 lb do	17
Do Sides	12¾	Do, 10 lb do	16¾
Short Rib Sides	13¾	Do, 5 lb do	17¾
Do Hams	15	Do, 2 lb do	19
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23,75	Ham Sausage	9
Family Mess Pork	23,75	Pig's Feet, in kegs	$1,90
Short Cut	23,75	Do, do, ½ bbls	1,75
Lard, Prime Leaf in tcs	15½	Do, do, bbls	6,50

RAGS—Steady at 3c ℔ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover seed is scarce and higher; 10@10,50. Timothy is easy at $2,90@2,95.

TALLOW—Steady at 8c for choice and country, and 9@9¼ for best city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 1, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals in the aggregate for the week ending at noon to-day, as well as those of the preceding week, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	363 cars	343 cars
Hogs	114 cars	87 cars
Sheep	36 cars	88 cars
Total	513 cars	518 cars

FREIGHTS.

The rates on live stock from this point eastward are as follows: to Philadelphia, 20c per cwt; to New York, 22½, to Baltimore, 18. A New York paper says: The freight rates on live stock from Chicago and other points in the West have been reduced 25 per cent, or from 60c, per 100 lb to 45c. per 100 lb from Chicago. And with this movement on the part of the combination companies to hold in the business as well as they can, effected by the lower rates over the Grand Trunk and the Canada Southern railroads, there are rumors afloat to the effect that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in connection with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, will reopen the cattle-yards at Communipaw, and make a strong effort to secure a full share of the live-stock business. The three railroad companies in the combination can only maintain the new rates by taking the Baltimore and Ohio, the Canada Southern and the Grand Trunk roads in the pool. Lively times are in prospect.

CATTLE.

Of the 363 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 250 cars were through and 113 cars local against 256 cars of the former and 87 cars of the latter for the preceding week; sales, 1,460 head; last week, 1,366 do. The arrivals of local stock since Thursday were 15 cars, all of which were still on hand at noon to-day, which demonstrates pretty clearly that the market wound up very unsatisfactory.

The run both of local and through stock was considerably larger than that of last week, and with no corresponding improvement in the demand, the market was a dull one, and prices, on common and medium grades dropped from 10 to 20cts. per cwt. Strictly No. 1, beeves of which there were none on sale, would have brought last week's prices, but a limited number would have been sufficient, as the demand for all grades was light. Our trade with Philadelphia has been very considerably reduced of late, by increased shipments of through stock to that point, mainly by Morris & Co., of Chicago. New York has bought scarcely anything for several weeks, while Baltimore buyers have commenced to put in an appearance again, and are taking from 8 to 12 cars per week. There was a very fair demand from transient buyers and butchers, and but for these, the few cattle offering could not be disposed of, and trade would be much worse for sellers than it is.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 to 1,450 lbs	$6,00@6 25
Prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5,25@5,75
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4,75@5,00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4,25@4,50
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4,25@4,50
Stockers	3,50@4,25
Bulls, Stags and Cows	2,00@4,00
Texans, 800 to 1,200 lbs	3,75@5,00

SHEEP.

The run for the week was comparatively light, and while the market was draggy at the opening it stiffened as the week advanced, and closes steady at full prices; indeed, some buyers reported that they had to pay a slight advance for common and medium grades. The most of the stock on sale was dry; the wool was not saturated with water; adding considerably to the weight, as was the case last week, and this, of course, was in buyers favor; but otherwise the general position and tone, especially within the past day or two, have been favorable to sellers. Our New York dispatch of yesterday, reported that market firm, which of course, was not without its effect here.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 100@125 lbs	7,25@7,50
Prime 90@100 lbs	6,50@6,75
Fair 75@80 lbs	5,75@6,25
Common 70@75 lbs	4,50@5,50

HOGS.

The market has ruled easier this week in consequence of increased receipts, although there has not been much change in prices; to day with the exceptions of a few very common lots, there were none remaining unsold. The general outlook, we think, warrants the prediction that prices have touched the highest notch; once the roads dry up increased receipts are looked for and with increased offerings a decline is about as certain as anything can be. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Friday says: A sale of 500 live hogs, to average from 260 to 280 lbs was made at the Stock Yards to-day to a Cincinnati firm, the hogs to be delivered at the city named during the month of November. The contract price is $6.75 per 100 lbs. A contract for 1,000 hogs was made in Cincinnati a few days ago at $6.50 per 100 lbs for November delivery.

QUOTATIONS.

Common to prime Philadelphia Hogs	9,00@9,45
Common to prime Yorkers	8,20@8,40
Good mixed	8,00@8,70

NOTES OF INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

A late New York paper says: Freight bills are now coming in on the new tariff of 45c from Chicago and 22½c from Pittsburgh. This is quite a saving from the old rates, but whether this much will be saved at this end, or added to the price of stock at the other end of the line, remains to be seen.

The Kansas City *Price Current* publishes a letter from a noted dealer in Texas stock, in which he estimates the Spring drive from Texas at 250,000 head, by 39 different firms engaged in this trade.

A Chicago exchange says: Reports from the surrounding country show that there is no decrease in the losses sustained by farmers from the hog cholera. The disease is as prevalent and fatal as at anytime during the winter. Since last fall not less than 15,000 hogs, which died in cholera, have been made into grease by the steaming process in this city. One firm alone has made about 1,000 thereof. The number of hogs which have been brought does not represent the total loss, for during the greater part of the winter the roads have been so very muddy that it was almost impossible to drive loaded wagons over them.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 1, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The general position of the market has not varied much since the date of our last review; the most noticeable feature we have to report is, that several refineries which had been standing idle for several months, have been started up, and the production hereabouts is increasing in consequence. Some of the outside refiners have Valley Road freight bills, and with these they can obtain the crude back on refined made out of barge oil, but even then it is said there is little or no margin for profit. Efforts are still being made with a view to putting a check to railroad discrimination against the refining interest here, and this movement is going to assume an important character; in addition to carrying it into Court, and asking the State Legislature and the National Congress to give it some attention, the Railroad Committee of our Chamber of Commerce has taken the matter in hand, and promise to give the matter a thorough investigation. The fact is, the whole business part of the community is becoming aroused on this very important subject, as it appears that these discriminations are not confined entirely to the refining interest; other important manufacturing interests are staggering from the same cause, and unless some steps are taken to stop this ruinous policy of the Penna. Railroad, Pittsburgh will lose her prestige as a manufacturing city. It is earnestly hoped that our manufacturers and merchants, will come to the assistance of the refiners in their efforts to induce the officials of the corporation in question to do justice to Pittsburgh—we ask for no favors. The fact that general business is more depressed here than elsewhere is attributed largely to the disadvantages we labor under in this matter of transportation, hence all branches of business as well as that of oil refining, are deeply interested in obtaining these just and decisive steps should at once be taken with this in view.

CRUDE.

The market was firmer and prices a shade higher. United and Conduct, $2,10; Union, $2,05; Grant, $2,27½@2,30. Barge oil, delivered here, nominal at $2,37½@2,40.

REFINED.

The market was reported quit and unchanged Philadelphia delivery, 14¾; New York, do, 15; oncars here, 11¾@11¾.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week, 3,211 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 666,475 bbls, against 107,062 bbls same time last year. Shipments of refined eastward for the week, 14,061 bbls; January 1st to date, 210,784 bbls; same time last year, 23,205 bbls.

OIL BARRELS.

The Barrel market is firmer, but prices remain unchanged; countries, $1,10; city make, $1,20, and extra, $1,25. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs in light demand and firm at 14½@15c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,13¾; hard $1,15¾; No. 2 $1,04¾. No. 3 8@. Corn steady and in fair demand; No. 2 fresh 42c. Barley firm and unchanged. Oats dull and lower; No 2 fresh 33½c. Rye nominally firm and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: No. 2 white Wabash $1,38; No. 1 white Michigan $1,21; No. 2 $1,15; amber Michigan spot or seller April $1,32; No. 2 amber $1,08; No 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1,08. Corn steady; high mixed 51½c; seller May 52c, seller June 51¾c; no grade 51c. Oats firm; No. 2 spot and seller April 36c.

Boston.

BOSTON April 1.—Flour steady; western superfine $4@4,50; common extras $5@5,50; western extras $5,25@6,25; Minnesota extras $5,50@7,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6@7,25; Illinois $6,25@6,50; St. Louis $6,50@8; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin $7,25@9,50. Corn firm; 73@74c for mixed and yellow. Oats firm; 47@48c for mixed and No. 2 white; rejected 44@47c; No. 1 white 48@48c; white 48@50c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Cotton and Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain unchanged. Pork easier; $22,12½@22,25. Lard dull and heavy at 12¼c. Bulk meats firm and unchanged; 8¾, 12@12¾c. Bacon firm; 9½, 13@13¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; 12¾@13¼c; sales 1,000 bales. Flour steady and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged, 35@38c. Oats firm at 46@50c. Provisions firm and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Cotton steady at 13c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky steady and quiet at $1,07.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Petroleum quiet and firm; refined 11¾c; crude in the test, 11¾c; prime white 12¾c, in car lots, cash.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 1.—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1,47¾. Corn steady and unchanged. Barley steady; No. 2 Bay $1,04.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton steady at 13¾c; futures closed weak; April 13¼@13 17-32c; May 13 21-32c; June 13 29-32c; July 14 3-32@14¼c; August 14 7-32@14¾c; September 14@14¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Cotton: demand limited; sales of 1,850 bales; prices irregular; ordinary to strict ordinary 9@10c; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 10¾@10¾c; low middlings to strict low middlings 11@11¾c; good middling to strict middlings 12⅝@13⅛c; good middling to middling fair 13⅝@14⅛c; receipts net 2,870 bales; gross 2,922; exports to continent 1,097; to Great Britain 4,229; stock 238,771.

MOBILE, April 1.—Cotton weak; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 816 bales; exports coastwise 11 bales 500.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13½c; net receipts 1,045 bales; exports 300.

GALVESTON, April 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 13c; net receipts 881 bales; exports coastwise 633; stock 9,404.

SAVANNAH, April 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 13c; net receipts 816 bales; exports coastwise 9.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Cattle: receipts 870 head; market active and steady, rather firmer; prices unchanged; sales at $3,50@4,50 for fair to good; steers $4,15@4,50; choice $4@5,10; shipments 5,000 head. Hogs: receipts 5,000 head; active and 5@10c higher; closing firm; all sold; light $5,10@5,15; packing $5,00@5,20; shipping $5,25@5,75; shipments 4,200 head. Sheep: receipts 500 head; quiet; fair to prime $3@5,00; choice $6,00@7,50.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Hogs: business light; prices unchanged. Cattle steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Hogs opened active, but closed dull; common to good light $7,30@8,25; fair to medium heavy $8,35@8,50.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—Hogs: receipts 500; prices unchanged.

Wool.

BOSTON, April 1.—Wool is quite dull and prices drooping, manufacturers purchasing only as wanted, with no prospect of any favorable change. Holders are closing up stocks as fast as possible. A further concession has been made to responsible buyers; XX Pennsylvania 42@44c. The most desirable lots of XX and XXX are in the market would be difficult to place at 42@47c. In Michigan and other fleeces very little has been done, and best lots could be quoted at over 40@41c for good. The entire sales of washed amount to only 157,000 for the week, the largest portion of which were at former prices. The sales of the week were 238,000 lbs super and X at 39@42c. The stock of pulled wool is quite large. Holders are free sellers at current rates.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The business was sluggish in all departments of the package trade. Cotton goods were in moderate demand and fairly steady in first hands, but irregular with jobbers. Prints remained quiet. Alnookeag was reduced by agents. Ginghams are in fair request. Woolen goods for men's wear continued dull. Foreign goods moved slowly.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car meat, E. H. Myers & Co; 1 do iron, Wharton, Barnes & Co; 1 do, O. & P. Forts to Sour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do b corn, Watt, L. & Co; 1 do p lead, Wallis, J. & Co; 2 do flour, Penna. Flour Manufacturing Co; 29 bbls liquor, Rosenberg & Co; 1 box marble, 3 pcs do, W. Boyle; 16 bbls liquor, John Dalzell & Co; 1 do do, J. Rankin; 10 casks tobacco, T. J. Wallace; 4 bbls butter, E. Fox & Co; 1 do, H. & C. Mellor; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Harris & E.; 3 do, B. L. Fahnestock; 44 sks corn, 9 do rye, P. Doll & Son; 3 bbls eggs, 2 tubs butter, J. H. Lob & Co; 16 bbls liquor, Wm. Haslage & Co; 1 box eggs, J. B. Sweat; 16 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 8 bbls cement, C. F. Canfield; 38 sks rags, J. Harrison & Co; 1 car stone, E. T. Wilson & Co; 1 car, J. A. Graff & Son; 2 bbls eggs, Brown, C. & Co; 4 tubs butter, Graham & Co; 1 bbl whisky, order; 1 car flour, J. Wilson & Son; 1 do lumber, Pgh. L. Wks; 1 do potatoes, P. Godell; 1 do, 1 do lumber, Pgh. L. Wks; 1 do, Fricker & Co; 1 do, J. Woodwell & Co; 1 car lard, W. B. Hays & Son; 75 bbls pickles, J. R. Wylie.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car lumber, S. & W. H. Martin; 1 do, Walker Bro; 1 do, R. Thorp; 1 do flour, Vigil, M. & Co; 4 pcs tile, A. Garrison; 3 rolls leather, J. Callery; 12 jags molasses, Roessing & R; 1 box bacon, Vogel, H. & Co; 1 do, Fricker & Co; 1 do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do, Crawford M. Co; 2 bbls eggs, 3 crts do, G. W. Jones; 25 casks matches, Raynor Bro; 17 do, Knox & Orr; 2 kegs nails, Pgh. Nail Co; 1 do, J. Bone meal, J. Lockhart; 3 box paper, J. Zimmerman; 2 bbls alcohol, Bibb, W. Blyth; 1 do wax, A. Pedgrift & Co; 1 do, H. Garber; 1 sk wax, A. O'Leary; 1 do, J. A. Hartje & Co; 1 do, J. Brown; 1 do b goods, A. Gisinger; 1 do, McConnell & Co; 1 do bolts, T. Mellon; 2 bbls oil cans, J. Lucy; 1 box mdse, D. Carter; 82 box matches, Knox & Orr; 1 do, Hartje & Co; 1 do, Knox & Co; 3 bbls wire, Jacobus, N. & Co; 1 keg butter, Voigt, H. & Co; 1 do, Lyle & Co; 1 do, Mc. Mitchell & Co; 1 do, Mitchell, J. table, J. Dennison; 1 car b hgoods, Rev. D. F. Pershing; 1 do w hoops, PGF K & R.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 tre hams, J. L. Dunseath; 275 sks b malt, Ernest Rahnich & Co; 1 do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do, oysters; 25 bbls whisky, T. R. Kerr; 3 hxs c yeast, Kramer & S; 6 cases tobacco, Masi & G; 11 reels wire, Pittsburgh Wire Co; 1 car lumber, Wilson & Co; 18 coils tobacco, M. W. Rankin & Bro; 16 boxes chimneys, Jas. Gordon & Co; 1 car lumber, order; 1 do corn, Penna Reform School; 1 b wagon, M. Dean; 12 cases w tar, B. L. Fahnestock; 1 car chop feed, McClain & A; 2 bales feathers, J. Kerr & Co; 1 car staves, F. Rober; 30 pails tobacco, R. & W. Jones-Clapp & co, W. Haslage; 1 car corn, D. G. Stewart; 1 do, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 10 bbls eggs, Wittert & W; 9 do, ½ do butter, J. Hulner; 5 bbls pickles, Jno. M. Walsh; 2 car loads buildings, Kell & R.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—8 cars coal, N. Y. & C. G. C. Co; 20 bbls Armstrong, D. & C., & do, Sable Coal Co; 1 do, Pgh. & W. R. R.; 1 do, Penna. Stone, H. & C. Co; 12 do, Isabella Fur; 1 do bay, C. H. Allerton; 1 do clay, Harbison & W; 1 do, Star F. B. Co; 1 do tar, Pallid, A. & T; 1 do benzine, Pittsburgh Van Co; 1 do lime, W. J. Haughman; 5 do brick, Isabella F. Co; 1 do lumber, Dunbar & Co; 2 do ice, Chant Lake F. Co; 1 box butter and 1 do eggs, Jno. Wood & Co; 1 do, T. White & Co; 1 do, Kane & Bro; 1 do, Fogg & Co; 2 do, The McCourt; 1 bbl whisky, Adler & R; 1 calf, A. Kerr, 7 do, J. Hoffman; 1 box mdse, McCord & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car cooperags, Pgh K. & B. Co; 1 do lumber, Hamilton, L. & Co; 1 do flour, Hack & S; 1 do lime, Holmes & Co; 10 bbls whisky, M. Gregory & Co; 1 do, J. Hausted; 40 sks flour, R. Carson; 2 bxs tin, Stevenson & C; 24 s lumber, J. S. Marshall; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 8 bxs h ware, R. L. Ball; 1 car corn, Myler Bro; 20 cases matches, J. F. Nicho s; 1 bxs tallow, J. G. Shand; 1 do lumber, Pgh. L. Wks; 1 do, Hitchcock, Jacock & 1; 1 bbl wine, H. T. Tchudy; 2 cars hoop iron, J. B. Bell.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—2 cars corn, D. G. Stewart; 1 do, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 1 do oats, Elwood & McC.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Lucy Fur o	8	Nimick & Co m	2
Total			10

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

HOME NEWS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Those of our subscribers who have moved their places of residence will please leave notice of the fact at the Counting Room, so that the carriers may continue to supply them uninterruptedly with the GAZETTE.

The probabilities for to-day are westerly winds, stationary or rising barometer, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with slight changes in temperature.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, &c., call on or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

Death of John Hutchison.

Mr. John Hutchison died on Friday, the 31st of March, at his residence in Greenville, Mercer county, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Hutchison was a native of Scotland, whence he emigrated to this country and settled near Allegheny City about A. D. 1822. He resided on Mount Emmet hill for many years and cultivated a market garden. Afterwards aided in founding the Hillidale Cemetery, of which he was General Superintendent for about eight years, when he removed to Greenville, where, as here, he was best known as "Doctor" Hutchison, having had great success in the treatment, by unprofessional methods, of cancers, felons, &c. He was not a man of the schools; his education was very limited, but he possessed good natural abilities. He was a good citizen, an obliging neighbor and a useful man. His remains will be brought for interment to Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny, probably to-day.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Precautions at the Western Penitentiary.

There are now about six hundred and fifteen prisoners in the Penitentiary, Allegheny, and the number is daily increasing. In case of an uprising or revolt of these convicts the few guards, who number not over twenty, would have pretty hard work to overcome them. The Board of Inspectors had this matter under consideration, and it was decided to ask the Committee on Fire Engines of the City Council for permission to place a fire alarm box in the office of the Penitentiary. The consent of the committee was granted, and the box will be put up at the expense of the Board of Inspectors, and will be connected with the city fire alarm telegraph. In case of either a revolt or a fire breaking out in the institution the box will be pulled, thus calling out both the fire and police departments. The box and necessary wires were ordered several weeks ago. The wire arrived on Friday, and the box will arrive this week. The idea is an excellent one, as the authorities will have a very large force to call upon at any time, at but very little expense.

JOURNALISTIC.

The Periodical New Democratic Newspaper Talk.

The project of a new Democratic paper in this city, in opposition to the *Post*, has again been revived. Hendricks, of Indiana, is said to be on the subscription list for $20,000, Senator Wallace for $10,000, Hon. J. H. Hopkins for $10,000, Robert Liddell for $10,000, Col. Sam. McKelvy for $1,000, 'Squire O'Donnell for $1,000, and Hon. A. G. Cochran for $10,000. The latter, however, is marked doubtful. If there is anything in the talk it is not likely that a new paper will be started, or that an afternoon journal will be purchased, as has been intimated, but that an established morning paper will be bought at a new morning paper could, by the single vote of the *Post*, be prevented from getting into the Associated Press, and if it could not secure the dispatches of that association the telegraphic news would not be worth reading. Another feature to be considered is that evening journals as a rule wield no influence. With one or two exceptions in New York city, there is not an influential evening paper in America. It is therefore probable, if a newspaper venture is made by the Democrats who are dissatisfied with the policy of the *Post*, that negotiations will be commenced for the purchase of a morning paper which has heretofore been the target of rumors that it was on the eve of being transferred to "the great unwashed."

FRENCH DISPUTANTS.

A South Side Boisterer.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a party of four Frenchmen inaugurated a sort of family riot on Sixteenth street, South Side. Of the four two were Communists and two were Republicans. The Communists were disgusted with the conservative attitude of Gambetta, and they denounced him. The Republicans defended their leader warmly—and there was war.

John Heckman, a nervous, wiry Alsatian, led the defense of the Communists, and in the exuberance of his patriotism he woke the neighbors for four blocks around. Within the compass of the sound waves, unfortunately a weary police man slumbered. He was startled by the cacophony, and rushing headlong to the scene of the disturbance he was saluted by Heckman, who, with a sanguinary poker, awoke the midnight echoes with cries for his blood. Officer Grainer, in a common place sort of a way, tangled his hand in the crazy Frenchman's neckcloth and started off to put him in a station house. The other two set upon Heckman's friends didn't think this was according to Hoyle, and they just sat down on Grainer—hard—and Heckman went to see his family. An hour afterwards he suddenly appeared on Nineteenth street, and there were scales on his back as thick as pennies for fight. Policemen were soft things for him, and he hunted them vociferously until suddenly officer Brobst's mace crossed his vision, and in a minute and a half he saw more stars than Herschel ever dreamed of. He was still reflecting upon the contingencies of life when Deputy Mayor Shafer fined him $25 and costs yesterday morning.

REGULATING THE POLICE.

A Saturday Night Investigation in Allegheny—Report Favorable to Chief Ross—No Reduction in Pay.

A meeting of the Allegheny Police Committee was held on Saturday evening in the office of Mayor Phillips, Mr. Knox in the chair. An investigation of some length was had in the case of Patrolman Williams, who is charged by Mr. Bruebacher with larceny by bailee. Bruebacher's claim was assigned to him by one Johnston, formerly a conductor on the Rebecca street railway, who alleged that Williams owed him $12 of borrowed money. The case was brought into the matter some time ago and decreed that Williams was indebted to Johnston to the amount claimed. The committee sustained the decision of Mayor.

Col. T. M. Bayne, in behalf of the committee appointed to investigate charges of inefficiency against Chief Ross, reported that he had searched the Criminal Docket record and found that the Allegheny Mayor's office made an excellent showing; that the present administration compared very favorably with any of the past; Mr. Cook, another member of the committee, had examined the record of cases in which Chief Ross was prosecutor, and there was nothing to be found, he said, that would indicate that the Chief is inefficient or incompetent; on the contrary he appears to well deserve the support and confidence of the Mayor. If the evidence had been otherwise, Mr. Bayne said he would have offered a resolution requesting him to resign. Neither Mr. Cook nor Mr. Hunter, the other members of the Investigation Committee being present, the matter was laid over for action.

A discussion in regard to a reduction of the pay of the police developed the fact that the committee was opposed to it. Nothing was done in the premises, and business being at an end the committee adjourned.

"COMMERCIAL SCIENCE."

The Dispute in the High School Over the Question of Supervision.

It is thought that at the ensuing meeting of the Central Board of Education the dispute in reference to the supervision of the department of Commercial Science in the High School will be finally disposed of. To those who may not know what "Commercial Science" is, it might serve a purpose to say that that name is a high-sound one for "book keeping." At a recent meeting of the High School Committee the charge that the Commercial Department is becoming inefficient because Prof. Cochran, the ostensible head of it, does not have absolute control, was investigated and as a compromise between Prof. Cochran and Prof. Jillson, Superintendent, it was decided to submit the following for adoption at the next meeting of the Central Board:

"The Professor of Commercial Science shall have the right to inspect the under-instruction and the work of the pupils in the Commercial Department, and from time to time to give such instruction to teachers and pupils as he may deem necessary to promote the efficiency of the department; and in case any radical defects shall exist therein, he shall report the same to the Principal of the High School, and under his direction take efficient means to correct the same."

At the first reading of the above Prof. Cochran, under an alleged misapprehension of its meaning, assented to it, but upon a fuller understanding of it he withdrew that assent. His friends claim that it does not give him control of the department, which they think he should have as essential to its usefulness. Accordingly, as a substitute to the compromise resolution, Mr. McEwen will at the proper time offer the following:

"The Professor of Commercial Science shall have charge of the Commercial Department and supervise the instruction and work of the pupils therein, and from time to time give such instruction to teachers and pupils as he may deem necessary to promote the efficiency of the department, for the success of which he shall be held responsible, under the general management of the Principal of the High School."

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tarter and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Ezra Jackson, debtor. Petition of McDonald & Jackson presented and bankruptcy proceedings discontinued. Petitioners allowed to file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Frank Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report presented and confirmed *nisi*, and order made for the sale of certain personal property at private sale.

Robert Potter, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made for a hearing on the 13th inst., and in the meantime restraining certain parties.

Thomas N. Miller, bankrupt. Examination of bankrupt extended from the 3d to the 12th inst., without prejudice to composition meeting.

Wharton Bros., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Order made allowing the Allemania Insurance Company to proceed to collect on a certain mortgage, and order made for a hearing on the 15th inst., and meantime restraining the Boatman's Fire Insurance Company from performing certain acts.

A. F. Rowand, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made directing the final examination of the bankrupt within ten days.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

The First United Presbyterian congregation of East Liberty filed a petition for a change of name to the Sixth United Presbyterian congregation of Pittsburgh. Publication.

In the matter of the assignment of A. D. Gerwig to George T. Hetzel, the auditor's report was presented and confirmed.

The Court appointed George B. Dilworth and J. B. Dewhurst appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jesse H. Lippincott to Geo. I. Whitney.

Attorneys are reminded that the argument list will be taken up this morning and that all cases will be disposed of when reached on first call.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

Only ordinary routine business was attended to in this court, with the exception of the Fannie Roberts case reported elsewhere.

Trial for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Pat Ferry,	Ruth Smith,
Jack Garvey,	Samuel Hare,
Henrietta Ridgley et al.,	Joseph Starkey,
J. M. Callahan et al.,	Jno. H. Goe,
Juliana Keil,	James Fletcher,
Robert Donaldson,	Jno. Campbell,
Edw. Schendle (2),	Jno. Kelly et al.,
Juliana Keil,	Valentine Rost,
F. J. Lee,	John Griffin.

Court Brevities.

SAMUEL KILGORE has filed an answer to the *quo warranto* issued against him at the suggestion of the Attorney General. It will be argued this week.

R. M. M'CLAREN entered suit in Common Pleas No. 1 to recover $5,000 from the Etna Life Insurance Company for the heirs of Andrew Jackson, deceased.

WM. CLAUS has sued Thos. Fairman to recover damages for blood. He alleges that defendant shot him with a pistol while in an Allegheny saloon on last election day.

JACKSON BROS. and Thomas Munhall have entered suits against the Pennsylvania and A. V. railroads, charging them with conspiring against the interests of shippers.

JAMES G. MOORE entered suit against Elizabeth F. Denny to recover $5,000 damages for the death of his son, which is alleged to have been caused by a damper falling upon him from an old and dilapidated chimney, standing in an open lot belonging to the defendant.

JOHN VANSCHLEN has applied to the Courts for a writ of *quo warranto* on J. O. S. Golden and J. A. Stoughton, to show by what authority they are exercising the functions of School Directors in the Tenth ward, Allegheny. A rule was granted, made returnable on the 12th inst.

THOMAS S. OGDEN, on Saturday afternoon filed a bill in equity in Common Pleas No. 2 against James W. Ogden, Wm. M. Ogden, Joseph Ogden, his brothers, and Sarah Ann Stewart, his sister, to secure an equal division of one hundred and forty-six acres of land in Baldwin township, according to the provision of his father's will.

THE Fannie Roberts *habeas corpus* case was before Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing on Saturday evening. Reardon and Swartzwelder appeared for the plaintiff and Col. Bayne for the defence. After submitting their briefs the Judges took the matter into consideration until to-day, when they will decide whether it will be necessary to go into an argument on the constitutionality of the ordinance under which conviction was had or not.

JOHN L. HAMILL et al. filed a bill in equity in Common Pleas No. 3, against J. B. Lyon et al., late of the firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co. The plaintiff alleges that the late Col. Wm. Phillips, a member of the aforesaid firm, and its general agent, used the firm name in signing and endorsing notes and other papers for his own personal interest to the amount of $200,000. The court is asked to allow the sale of all the property of the late firm in order to make a final settlement.

U. S. COMMISSIONER MCCANDLESS issued a warrant on Saturday for the arrest of Wm. Rogers, Sr., late of the firm of Rogers & Burchfield, on oath of W. S. Gilen charging him with perjury. It is alleged that Mr. Rogers swore that he was a citizen of the United States when he was not, and that he denied having a certain conversation with Gillen in relation to the introduction of gas into his mill as fuel when he had. Mr. Rogers gave bail in $2,000 for a hearing on Wednesday next.

THE Prison Board held a meeting on Saturday morning, Judge Stowe presiding. Bills to the amount of $219.08 were passed. Judge Sterrett was elected President of the Board for the ensuing year, and H. Warner Secretary. The present members of the Board were continued another year. Hugh O'Neil, of W. Hadman, C. T. Schulz, James Kelly and J. P. Fleming, were elected a Board of Managers for the Allegheny Work House. Judge Stowe, Commissioner M'Clelland and Mayor Phillips, Visiting Quarterly Board.

Shall Americans Rule America?

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Will you permit an old line Whig and a Republican, whose predilections have never for a moment reflected copper-head tendencies, to say a very few words, in reply to a contemptible fling which was given currency in the special telegram from Harrisburg in the *Dispatch* of Thursday morning.

In the first place "Fred.," or rather "Freddy," misrepresents the members of the order he attempts to slap in his dispatch. There were no official representatives of the A. P. A., order at the Harrisburg Convention. True, there were gentlemen there who are members of the order and they will be found in all Republican Conventions. They protested against the Harrisburg dose and they were right. They asserted their rights like men, and they will have them, "Fred" to the contrary, notwithstanding. If the gentlemen who claim to carry Allegheny county in their pocket, when away from home and among strangers, will mingle with the Republicans of Allegheny for one day, they will find that they have made a very serious mistake in their set up, both as to delegates to Cincinnati and electors.

The A. P. A., as an order, have not attempted to control any political convention; but when a pot-house politician like "Fred" ridicules them, and tries to create a feeling against them, it is assured that members of the order will retaliate in kind.

"Fred" must remember that there are fourteen thousand voters in the order he attempts to belittle, and every man of them, when the time comes, will vote square against certain gentlemen, whether they be on the Republican ticket or on the Democratic ticket. A TRUE BLUE.

What is Thought of the Decker Pianos.

The Decker Brothers won their success by solid merit; they hold it by unremitting effort in the same direction.—*New York Tribune.*

Decker Brothers' instruments have attained the enviable distinction of being, in all respects, incomparably the best now made in this country.—*N. Y. World.*

Singularly equal and brilliant throughout the entire scale.—*N. Y. Times.*

A piano-forte that for power, richness and refined expression of tone has probably not been equalled.—*N. Y. Evening Express.*

Absolutely matchless in every particular.—*Star.*

No factory in the world has ever turned out a more perfect concert instrument than this masterpiece of the Messrs. Decker Brothers.—*N. Y. Domorat* (German).

In the various movements of the Sonata, played by Mr. S. B. Mills, we were struck with the remarkable similarity of the Decker piano forte tones with those of the violin, a result which it is always the ambition of intelligent manufacturers to attain. * * * The Decker Brothers' instrument developed a volume of fine musical tone such as we have never before heard from a piano.—*N. Y. Weekly Review.*

"The general tone of the instrument (Decker Brothers' Grand) is very beautiful; it is large, sympathetic, true, pure and brilliant, and is, in all essential points, one of the finest grand pianos we ever listened to, and ranks among the few great pianos of the world.—*Watson's Art Journal, Feb. 1st.*

We Manufacture

and sell the best Brushes in the city. We are headquarters for all kinds of Brushes. Call and see us at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

If You Want a New Stove,

Call and buy the Improved Domestic Cabinet Range, manufactured by

JOHN B. HERRON & CO.,
291 Liberty street,
Pittsburgh.

Velocipedes.

Call at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street, and see the handsome and strongest Velocipedes in the city. They are sold very low.

Removal.

Our office and sales rooms will be removed from 140 Wood street, on or about April 1st, to No. 37 Wylie avenue.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. Co.

THE STAGNANT OIL TRADE.

Unjust Freight Rates Again the Subject of Consideration—Petroleum no Longer a Synonym of Prosperity.

Another meeting of the Committee on Transportation and Railroads, of the Chamber of Commerce, was held on Saturday afternoon, to further discuss the matter of freight discriminations against this city. Mr. Jared M. Brush occupied the chair, and Henry Holdship, Esq., acted as Secretary. When the preliminaries were over two freight receipts from the Pennsylvania railroad were exhibited by Mr. Guckenheimer, as an act speaking louder than words, to show how the business interests of this city are injured by the discrimination practiced against the merchants. It was shown by the receipts that on five barrels of whisky shipped from Buffalo to Lock Haven, the freight was $4.39, or eighteen cents a hundred; also, that on four barrels of the distilled juice, shipped from this city to Lock Haven, the freight was $11.92, or seventy-two cents a hundred.

Mr. Holdship, from the committee appointed to obtain statistics in relation to the petroleum oil business of this district, submitted the following report:

There are 21 oil refineries idle owing to freight discriminations and combinations. Over $2,000,000 are invested in the construction of the same. The refining capacity of the 21 refineries is about 58,000 barrels of refined oil per week. There will be required for this capacity, including the benzine product, the consumption per week of over 60,000 barrels, giving employment per day to 1,060 men. 60,000 bushels of coal, giving employment per day to 100 men. 300 tons of hoop-iron, giving employment per day to 325 men. 210 tons sulphuric acid, giving employment per day to 105 men. 15 tons of glue, giving employment per day to 60 men. 7 tons of paint, giving employment per day to 5 men; $10,000 worth of chemicals, giving employment per day to 5 men. Also requiring at the oil refineries 800 men, making an aggregate of 3,060 men directly employed, to which may be added a large number unemployed directly and remotely connected with the various branches of business enumerated above, as well as numbers of carpenters, masons, bricklayers, boilermakers, pump-makers and various other trades, who would have employment and profit if the oil refining business was in a prosperous condition. The direct loss to our community in the unprosperous condition of this business cannot be estimated with any degree of precision, but that it is a very large loss cannot be denied. When it is considered that petroleum is the third article in magnitude of the exports of this country, and that the largest part of this business properly belongs to this city and vicinity by reason of geographical position and unequaled facilities for cheap work and fuel. If these oil refineries were in operation, as they have been in the past and in full activity, then they would be now except for railroad discriminations and combinations forcing the business out of its natural channel, it would put in active circulation the sum of over $400,000 per week, for oil is a cash article and paid for as soon as delivered for export. We find that the shipment of crude oil to Pittsburgh and the consequent shipment of refined oil eastward has been decreasing in an alarming ratio. For instance, the receipts by rail in 1873 were about 1,500,000 barrels; in 1874 were about 800,000 barrels, and in 1875 were only about 550,000 barrels. And the receipts by river, in barges, in somewhat like proportion. In this connection we may mention that the members of this committee were on a committee who had an interview some weeks ago with Mr. John Scott, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, who expressed much dissatisfaction in regard to the condition of the oil trade in Pittsburgh and the comparative inactivity of his road. As the above comparison of the three preceding years clearly show, he had good reason to complain; he did not consent to a decree to discuss the situation, and see if any means could be devised to remedy it; he stated that he would be willing to carry the crude oil to Pittsburgh for fifteen cents per barrel, the present charge being thirty-five cents, but intimated that it was not in his power to make any change in the rate without authority from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He certainly was impressed with the fact that the depression in the oil business here could and ought to be relieved, but was beyond his control. We mention this fact, as a large number of our citizens having no connection with the oil business are directly interested in this matter, having a large pecuniary interest in seeing that this road has a paying business in order that it may meet its obligations of indebtedness held by them, and its maintenance of revenue being from the oil business. Mr. Scott also states that the officers and employes of his road from the highest to the lowest were not permitted to be engaged or connected in operations or business projects whereby their position with the company could be used to their personal advantage. In contrast with this, we would call attention to the various operations and business enterprises in the way of transportation companies and oil combinations, prejudiced and in direct opposition to the oil trade of Pittsburgh, in which the officers and employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are sharers in the profits, both directly and indirectly.

Without further comment we submit our report and ask to be discharged.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1876.

After some discussion in relation to the matter treated of in the above report the appended resolution was adopted and the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That our representatives in Harrisburg be requested to use all effort in their power to have passed the free pipe bill now pending in the House, and also, if possible, to have a joint committee appointed to investigate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in regard to the alleged freight discriminations.

Reliable Goods—Popular Prices.

With the advent of spring come the spring openings of the wide-awake merchant, who for weeks previous has been expending time and money in the effort to procure for his patrons satisfactory and seasonable goods and fashionable styles. It has been our good fortune to peep into the rooms of Messrs F. H. Eaton & Co., No. 25 Fifth avenue, and take a cursory glance at their immense assortment of suits, sacques and mats for ladies, Misses and children, with a choice and attractive selection of patterns bonnets, French chip and straw hats, ribbons and fine flowers. So fresh and beautiful is the flower department that you feel at once as if transplanted to the open field with some gentleman of leisure who had surrounded himself on all sides with the poetry of language. Your first impulse is to inhale their perfume, so true to nature are they in appearance. But for the benefit of all it suffices allow us to go a little into detail. In the line of embroideries are edgings and insertions and embroidered robes, dresses and sacques for infants. A splendid line of laces, ruffings, veilings and illusions in varied excellence and novelty. Every variety of linen, silk and lace handkerchiefs, with hosiery in every size, style and quality in all the new shades and combinations, and gloves from two to ten buttons, in every style and quality of material. Time would fail us to begin to tell of half the late novelties in fringes, trimmings, laces, braids and buttons. A splendid assortment of extra good value of black silks, "cachemire" and "sublime" Lyons dress silks, all warranted. A complete assortment of merino and muslin undergarments, night dresses and other out-fitting articles for ladies and misses. A look at the zephyr articles, umbrellas and numerous miscellaneous goods, is like looking into the door of a picture gallery without having time to inspect each one separately, when the only impression can be that of bewilderment and confusion, so numberless in extent and so varied in assortment. On Wednesday, April 5th, this grand ladies bazaar will be opened for inspection and we advise all who desire to see elegance, richness and beauty to visit this exhibition.

CLOSING SALE.

On and After Friday, March 31,

James B. Heard & Co. will occupy No. 118 Federal street, Allegheny, (formerly James Caldwell's) temporarily, to close out the balance of their stock. Still greater bargains will be offered. Sale to continue day by day until every article is disposed of. Many goods are reduced to one-half their actual cost.

Head & McElroy.

We call attention to the card, in another column, of the new firm of Head & McElroy, Produce and Commission Merchants, who commence business to-day, in the fine four story iron front warehouse of Geo. S. Head, Esq., No. 249 Liberty street. While the present combination is new, the names are familiar ones to the business public. Mr. Chas. B. Head is a son of Geo. S. Head, President of the Second National Bank of this city, and of the late firm of Head & Metzgar, wholesale grocers. We can wish the son no better than that he shall achieve the same measure of success as his father. Mr. E. F. McElroy being "native here, and to the manor born," and having been for the past twelve years identified with the banking business in this city, is, of course, extensively acquainted in the business community. He was for nine years connected with the Second National Bank, and for the past three years or more has been Cashier of the Penn Avenue Bank. We commend the new firm to our friends, assured that all business entrusted to them will be honestly, promptly and intelligently transacted.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

Alleghenians have a first-class Carpet store at Nos. 115 and 117 Federal street, Allegheny, in Caldwell's new building, where under the proprietorship of Messrs. D. & T. S. Weity, is stored a very large assortment of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings and Window Shades at lowest prices, and this fact, viz: that one of low prices we wish to impress upon our readers. We do not speak at random when we say that the quality of their goods is in every respect the equal of the most aristocratic establishment, while their figures are such as to entertain the pocket of moderate means. Call and see how busy they are.

The Soldiers' Return — Pensive Thoughts.

The above two new compositions of Mr. Henry Kleber have just been issued by the house of Wm. A. Pond & Co., New York, and they are highly recommended by eastern papers—being very pleasing, effective and brilliant and yet within the reach of medium players. The "Pensive Thoughts," we notice, is dedicated to Miss Katie E. Courtney, of Allegheny. They can be had at H. Kleber & Bro.'s music store, on Wood street. They should be found on every piano.

BREVITIES.

····The Street and Police Committees meet this evening.

····A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will be held this afternoon at half past two o'clock.

····Two hundred and six arrests comprised the Match police business at the Allegheny Mayor's office. The receipts were $198.75.

····This is a very good time to have the GAZETTE left at your residence or place of business. For fifteen cents a week you will get all the news.

····Fifty thousand dollars in silver are in the vaults of the U. S. Depository awaiting anticipated orders from Washington to substitute silver for fractional currency.

····Two boys succeeded in escaping from the Reform School in Allegheny on Saturday morning. The last seen of them they were going down the railroad towards Sewickley.

····Co. E. Duquesne Greys, Capt. Wm. Steinmeyer, and the Hutchinson battery, Capt. Brecht, attended yesterday afternoon the funeral of John M. Hite, late a member of the former organization.

····Shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was sounded in Allegheny from box 26, caused by the burning of some soot in a chimney at No. 42 Park Way. No damage was done.

····The bids for an eight months' supply of beef and coal for the Penitentiary, which were opened by the Inspectors on Saturday, being thought too high were rejected, and new ones ordered to be advertised for.

····Fifth avenue was crowded yesterday with carriages of all description. Owners of fast stock "opened them up" and gave them the first sweat of the season. The fact of the matter is it is dangerous to drive on the thoroughfare on the Sabbath day.

····John O'Connor tried to drown himself in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Seventh street, between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday evening. He was rescued by a gentleman who suspected from his movements that he was not altogether *compos mentis*.

····At a meeting of the City Property Committee on Saturday evening the contract for building a case for papers in the office of the City Assessor was awarded to Hughes & Dunn at $148. Edwin Lare & Co. got, for $2.50 per square of ten feet, the contract for roofing the Nineteenth ward station house.

····The Market Committee met on Saturday evening, when Superintendent Caskey presented his monthly report, showing that the receipts for March were $1,641.35, and the expenditures $639 86. A sub-committee was appointed to ascertain what changes are needed to improve the acoustic properties of Salisbury Hall.

····One of the first of April jokes in the upper part of Allegheny was the placing of a large wax doll in a darkened room in the residence of Harry Hastings, on Chestnut street, and then the circulation of a report that an infant had been found the night previous on his door step. Hundreds of persons called to see, among whom were two policemen. The women of the neighborhood were in a high state of excitement over the foundling.

····The Superintendent of the Panhandle railroad received $225 for the apprehension of the reporter of the *Dispatch*, who gave currency on Saturday morning to the report that a terrible accident had occurred on the Panhandle railroad. After that little exhibition of unpaid capital which will *punish* the *Dispatch* man doubtless does feel somewhat little, and $25 wouldn't be more than fair compensation for the one who would attempt to fleece the public.

····James McAllister, who was a prominent figure in the recent Custom House sensation, was committed to jail on Saturday on a process for wife desertion. About a year ago the Court issued a decree to divorce McAllister should pay his wife $25 a month for a specified time. His bondsman was Charles Jeremy, and it was his application to be relieved from the recognizance that resulted in McAllister's imprisonment.

····About twelve o'clock last night a man named Wilson went to No. 62 Fourth avenue, tapped at the door and demanded admittance. The woman refused to let him, when he pushed in the door, and knocked her down. She yelled, an officer answered and when he attempted to arrest Wilson the latter struck at him with a poker but missed him. The fellow was finally taken into custody and given quarters in the Central Station.

····Under the impression that a meeting of the Legislative Investigating Committee was to be held on Thursday Hon. Henry M. Long came from Harrisburg, in response to a request, to testify before it. The committee, however, did not meet, and Mr. Long, who came here at considerable expense to his own private as well as to the public business, returned again to Harrisburg. He had not been notified that the inquiry would not be continued on Sunday.

····At a meeting of the Milk Shippers' Association of Western Pennsylvania, held on Saturday, at Hare's Hotel, it was resolved that shippers should not contract for the oil trade of Pittsburgh, in which during season, nor less than 22½ cents per gallon in the winter season, shippers to pay freight. Upon the adjournment of the meeting, the Executive Committee convened and fixed the price for the summer season at 16 cents per gallon.

After some discussion in relation to the matter treated of in the above report the appended resolution was adopted and the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That our representatives in Harrisburg be requested to use all effort in their power to have passed the free pipe bill now pending in the House, and also, if possible, to have a joint committee appointed to investigate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in regard to the alleged freight discriminations.

Reliable Goods—Popular Prices.

With the advent of spring come the spring openings of the wide-awake merchant, who for weeks previous has been expending time and money in the effort to procure for his patrons satisfactory and seasonable goods and fashionable styles. It has been our good fortune to peep into the rooms of Messrs F. H. Eaton & Co., No. 25 Fifth avenue, and take a cursory glance at their immense assortment of suits, sacques and mats for ladies, Misses and children, with a choice and attractive selection of patterns bonnets, French chip and straw hats, ribbons and fine flowers. So fresh and beautiful is the flower department that you feel at once as if transplanted to the open field with some gentleman of leisure who had surrounded himself on all sides with the poetry of language. Your first impulse is to inhale their perfume, so true to nature are they in appearance. But for the benefit of all it suffices allow us to go a little into detail. In the line of embroideries are edgings and insertions and embroidered robes, dresses and sacques for infants. A splendid line of laces, ruffings, veilings and illusions in varied excellence and novelty. Every variety of linen, silk and lace handkerchiefs, with hosiery in every size, style and quality in all the new shades and combinations, and gloves from two to ten buttons, in every style and quality of material. Time would fail us to begin to tell of half the late novelties in fringes, trimmings, laces, braids and buttons. A splendid assortment of extra good value of black silks, "cachemire" and "sublime" Lyons dress silks, all warranted. A complete assortment of merino and muslin undergarments, night dresses and other out-fitting articles for ladies and misses. A look at the zephyr articles, umbrellas and numerous miscellaneous goods, is like looking into the door of a picture gallery without having time to inspect each one separately, when the only impression can be that of bewilderment and confusion, so numberless in extent and so varied in assortment. On Wednesday, April 5th, this grand ladies bazaar will be opened for inspection and we advise all who desire to see elegance, richness and beauty to visit this exhibition.

CLOSING SALE.

On and After Friday, March 31,

James B. Heard & Co. will occupy No. 118 Federal street, Allegheny, (formerly James Caldwell's) temporarily, to close out the balance of their stock. Still greater bargains will be offered. Sale to continue day by day until every article is disposed of. Many goods are reduced to one-half their actual cost.

Head & McElroy.

We call attention to the card, in another column, of the new firm of Head & McElroy, Produce and Commission Merchants, who commence business to-day, in the fine four story iron front warehouse of Geo. S. Head, Esq., No. 249 Liberty street. While the present combination is new, the names are familiar ones to the business public. Mr. Chas. B. Head is a son of Geo. S. Head, President of the Second National Bank of this city, and of the late firm of Head & Metzgar, wholesale grocers. We can wish the son no better than that he shall achieve the same measure of success as his father. Mr. E. F. McElroy being "native here, and to the manor born," and having been for the past twelve years identified with the banking business in this city, is, of course, extensively acquainted in the business community. He was for nine years connected with the Second National Bank, and for the past three years or more has been Cashier of the Penn Avenue Bank. We commend the new firm to our friends, assured that all business entrusted to them will be honestly, promptly and intelligently transacted.

Canopy Top Carriages.

We are offering the best goods for the least money than any other house in the city. Call and see for yourself at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Brushes! Brushes!

Scrubbing, Whitewash, Window, Sweeping, Dusting, Shoe, Horse, Stove, Cloth, Hair, Paint, Stencil, Tooth and all other kinds of Brushes, wholesale and retail, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 101 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

If You Need a Cook Stove,

Ask your tinner for the Improved Domestic manufactured by

JOHN B. HERRON & CO.,
291 Liberty street,
Pittsburgh.

Base Balls,

New Goods and Bottom Discounts at J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Mrs. Emma Waller, one of the most eminent tragic actresses on the stage, whom Pittsburghers have not seen for a good many years, appears as *Meg Merrilies* in "Guy Mannering."

Trimble's Varieties.

An entirely new selection of stars is offered for this evening. A few of them are the Leopold Bros., Seman and Somers, John Riley and George W. Smith. The ballet troupe reconstructed and improved, and still embracing Bettie Remmelsberg, remains this week.

The Police Court.

At the hearing yesterday morning the Mayor disposed of thirty-eight cases. John Careen, staggering under too great a load of spirits, got disorderly and was sent to Claremont for thirty days. Annie, *alias* Reddy Dawson got six months in the same institution. She has been there often before.

A Full Assortment

of Notions and Fancy Goods of all kinds; prices very low; goods arriving every day at J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

The Domestic

Portable Range, manufactured by JOHN B. HERRON & CO., 291 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, is the most satisfactory Cooking Apparatus in the market.

Cotton Hosiery.

A full assortment just arrived; prices very low at J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Peculiarities of Smuggling in San Francisco—How the Government is Cheated Out of Millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The statement is authorized on semi-official authority that frauds on the customs amounting to from five to seven million dollars per year have been perpetrated here. A large proportion of smuggling is by way of Panama, dutiable merchandise being ostensibly shipped from here to New York, and vice versa, but on their arrival at the steamer at Panama other packages have been substituted containing goods answering to description on the manifest. The informant also states that large amounts of Mexican wool enters the country free from duty, being landed on Catalina Island, off the southern coast, where there is a fine harbor and no customs officers. Thence they are shipped here as the product of the island. He estimates that by these and other means the Government is annually defrauded of nearly 50 per cent. of its revenue at this port.

An Embarrassed Bank.

NEW YORK, April 2.—An Ottawa special reports that the Metropolitan Bank, doing business at Quebec and Montreal, is in difficulties. There is a deficit of $200,000 over and above the assets. If the bank were to liquidate at once it would pay but 25cw this with a paid up capital of only $698,400. The depositors, whose claims amount only to $181,470, are secure. The shareholders will be called upon under its law to make up the unpaid capital, which will permit the bank to keep open and pursue a more conservative course.

Whisky Frauds.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1876.

It is rumored that crooked whisky frauds, such as recently created such excitement at the West, have been discovered in New York and Brooklyn, and Government officials are taking steps to prosecute certain parties for recent seizures. Arrests are reported made on the ground of falsification of entries, and the evidence of fraud is so potent that the cases will be referred to the United States Grand Jury now in session.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
285 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
REVOLVERS,
Ammunition, Barrels, Locks, Mountings, &c., Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets.
Repairing done. Call and examine, or send for Illustrated Price List.

MARRIED.

YOUNG—WILLIAMSON—March 30th, 1876, near Xenia, Ohio, by the Revs. J. F. Morton, Robert Blair and T. H. Hanna, Rev. WILLIAM YOUNG, Pastor of 1st R. P. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss ANNA, daughter of R. D. Williamson, Esq.

DIED:

SCAIFE—On Sabbath morning, April 2d, WM. B. SCAIFE, in the 64th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 143 North avenue, Allegheny, at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ROWBOTTOM—April 1st, at 7:45 P. M., HANNAH ROWBOTTOM, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Wm. Rowbottom, No. 222 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, TO-DAY at 2 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

MCGREGOR—At his residence, No. 54 Franklin street, Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, MATTHEW MCGREGOR, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Union Methodist Church, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Manhattan street, TO-DAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

KING—Suddenly, at Santa Barbara, California, April 2d, O. B. KING, son of R. H. King, aged 22 years